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No. 9401.—VOL. LX. *MONDAY EVENING, MAY* 13, 1895. *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.

TO-NIGHT, at 8, Verdi's OTELLO; Mdme. Albani and Mdlle. Olitzka; Signori Pessina, Pelagalli-Rossetti, Mordy, Green, Arimondi, and Tamagno. TO-MORROW, at 8, MEFISTOFELE; Mdmes. Marguerite Macintyre, Kitzu, Janson; Signori Plancon, Iginio Corsi, and De Lucia. WEDNESDAY, at 8, PROPHETE; Mdlles. Lejeune and Giulia Ravogli; Signori Arimondi, Pini-Corsi, Pelagalli-Rossetti, Castelmary, and Tamagno. THURSDAY, at 8, PAGLIACCI and PHILEMON ET BAUCIS, Mdlles. Marie Engle and Fanny Moody; MM. Plançon, Ancona, Bonnard, Green, Castelmary, and De Lucia. FRIDAY, at 8, LOHENGRIN, Mdmes. Albani and Olitzka; MM. Bertram, Plançon, Gillibert, and Ancona. SATURDAY, at 8, IL TROVATORE, Mdlles. Marguerite Macintyre and Giulia Ravogli; Signori Iginio Corsi, Pessina, Arimondi, and Tamagno. MONDAY, May 20 (by desire), FRA DIAVOLO; Signor De Lucia, Mr. David Bispham; and Mdlle. Marie Engle.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS has the honour to announce the engagement of the famous Italian actress Signora ELEANORA DUSE, who, with her specially-selected Company, will commence her engagement for THREE NIGHTS and ONE MATINEE EACH WEEK, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, in LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS; FRIDAY, May 24, LA FEMME DU CLAUDE; SATURDAY, May 25 (Morning), LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS; MONDAY, May 27, LA LOCANDIERA and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.
ENGLISH OPERA AT CHEAP PRICES, at 7.45.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday), FAUST.
THURSDAY, TWO ACTS of BOHEMIAN GIRL and CAVALLERIA.
SATURDAY, May 18, at 2.0, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI.
SATURDAY, at 7.45, LILY OF KILLARNEY.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—MR. TREE.
MR. TREE, Sole Lessee and Manager.
LAST 9 NIGHTS of JOHN-A-DREAMS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, and for a limited number of nights.
JOHN-A-DREAMS, by C. Haddon Chambers.
Mr. Tree, Mr. Charles Cartwright, Mr. Nutcombe Gould, Miss Lily Hanbury, Miss Le Thiere, and Mrs. Tree.
FEDORA, SATURDAY, May 25th.
Box-office (Mr. W. Leverton) open 10 to 5.—HAYMARKET.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES.
EVERY NIGHT, at 8, Doors open at 7.40,
THE SHOP GIRL.
Written by H. J. W. Dam. Music by Ivan Caryll,
and
Additional Songs by Adrian Ross and Lionel Monckton.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Doors open at 1.45.
Box-office open daily, 10 to 5.

DALY'S THEATRE, LEICESTER SQUARE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8.30,
AN ARTIST'S MODEL.
Preceded at 8.0. by A DRAWN BATTLE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at 8.30, a New Musical Farce, entitled
GENTLEMAN JOE
(The Hansom Cabby).
Words and Lyrics by Basil Hood, Music by Walter Slaughter. Mr. Arthur Roberts, supported by a powerful company. Preceded at 7.50 by A WOMAN'S CAPRICE. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 10.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE HOME SECRETARY, by R. C. Carton. Mr. Charles Wyndham Mr. Alfred Bishop, Mr. Charles Brookfield, Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. H. De Lange, Mr. D. S. James and Mr. Lewis Waller; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Maude Millett, Miss D. Drummond, and Miss Mary Moore. Doors open 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE TRIUMPH OF THE PHILISTINES, and How Mr. Jorgan preserved the Morals of Market Pewbury under very Trying Circumstances, by HENRY ARTHUR JONES. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Herbert Waring, H. V. Esmond, H. H. Vincent, E. M. Robson, Ernest Hendrie, James Welch, Arthur Royston, Mark Paton, Duncan Tovey, Master Frank Saker, Lady Monckton, Miss Elliott Page, Miss Blanche Wilmot, Miss Juliette Nesville. FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, May 18, at 3.

SAVOY THEATRE.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Humperdinck's enormously successful fairy Opera HANSEL AND GRETEL, by the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company. MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. SPECIAL EXTRA MATINEES WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 15, at 2.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.—R. D'OYLY CARTE, Proprietor.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. A. and S. GATTI. Business Manager, Mr. FRED. G LATHAM
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.0, a Play by David Belasco and Franklin Fyles, entitled THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME. Mr. William Terriss and Miss Millward. Messrs. F. H. Macklin, W. L. Abingdon, E. W. Gardiner, Charles Fulton, Richard Purdon, Julian Cross, G. W. Cockburn. Akerman May; Mesdames Maud Abbott, Mary Allestree, Dora Barton, Marie Montrose. Box-office open 10 to 10.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, a new and original farcical comedy, entitled,
THE LADIES' IDOL,
By Arthur Law,
Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH, Messrs. J. Beauchamp, C. P. Little, S. Warden, F. Volpe, K. Douglas; Mesdames M. Palfrey, G. Homfrey, E. Beringer. Preceded at 8.15 by HAL THE HIGHWAYMAN. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, and SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 3.

STRAND THEATRE.
Mr. J. L. SHINE'S SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0. an original Farce, in Three Acts, by George R. Sims and Cecil Raleigh, entitled FANNY. Messrs. John L. Shine, W. H. Day, Robb Harwood, T. P. Haynes, Owen Harris, &c.; Misses May Whitty, Katie Lee, Mrs. Raleigh. Preceded, at 8.15, by an original play in one act, by Henry Byatt, entitled BEFORE THE DAWN. Misses Alice Rees and Katie Lee; Mr. Matthew Brodie. Doors open at 8. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3. Preceded by THE BACKSLIDER, at 2.30. Box-office open 10 to 5.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee, W. S. PENLEY.
CHARLEY'S AUNT. By BRANDON THOMAS.
W. S. PENLEY as CHARLEY'S AUNT.
EVERY EVENING, at 9. Preceded, at 8, by THE JOURNEY'S END. Box-office open 10 to 5.
MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor, EDWARD TERRY. Lessee and Manager, HENRY DANA.
THE PASSPORT, by B. C. Stephenson and W. Yardley. EVERY EVENING at 9. Misses Fanny Coleman, Cicely Richards, and Gertrude Kingston; Messrs. Yorke Stephens, Alfred Maltby, and George Giddens. Preceded at 8.15 by A WOMAN'S NO. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 3.

COURT THEATRE.
Manager, Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, a Caricature, in three acts, by G. W. Godfrey, entitled VANITY FAIR, in which Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. G. W. Anson, Mr. C. Sugden, &c., will appear. Preceded at 7.45 by A NEAR SHAVE. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 5. Telephone, 3.031. MATINEE, SATURDAY, May 25, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.

TRAFALGAR THEATRE.
Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. FRANK WYATT.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, BARON GOLOSH, adapted from Messrs. Ordenneau and Audran's "L'Oncle Célestin." Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr Harry Paulton, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. W. S. Laidlaw, Mr. George Humpherey, and Mr. Frank Wyatt; Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Alice Lethbridge, Miss Florence Perry, Miss M. A. Victor, Miss Violet Melnotte. At 7.50, A HAPPY THOUGHT. Open 7.30. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OLYMPIA.
OPEN ALL DAY, 12 noon to 11 P.M. Grand Spectacle, 2.30 and 8.30. THE ORIENT; or, an Embassy to the East. 2,500 Performers. Troupes of Elephants, Dromedaries, Camels, Horses, &c. Seraglio Gardens. Neapolitan Band. Temple of Venus. Pictures of the Thames. Grandest Show on Earth.

ALHAMBRA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A Grand INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING Tournament, commencing MONDAY NIGHT, May 20. Full particulars will be duly announced.

ALHAMBRA.
TO-NIGHT, ALI BABA, at 10, the New Grand Spectacle, in which Mdlle. Grigolatis, with her Aerial Ballet, will appear. At 8, A DAY OUT. Varieties by the Hanlons, Della Rocca, Henri French, Johnson, Riano, and Bentley, Hengler Sisters, Billie Barlow, Mabel Allen, Clermont's Animals, &c. Prices 6*d*. to £3 3*s*. Open 7.45.

EMPIRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, will be presented
FAUST,
a grand new spectacular ballet in five tableaux, under the direction of Mr. George Edwardes. The ballet by Mdme. Katti Lanner from the Scenario of Mr. Wilhelm, and produced under their joint superintendence. The music by Herr Meyer Lutz and Mr. Ernest Ford. Supported by Mdlle. Francesca Zanfretta, Signorina Helene Cornalba, and Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi. Varieties by Sisters Andersen, Belloni, Griffin, and Dubois, Fillis' Dogs, Florrie West, Lina Pantzer, Ducreux and Geraldine, Egger-Rieser, the Pantzers, and TO-NIGHT Yvette Guilbert. Doors open 7.45.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
EVERY EVENING at 7.50. Black Patti, Fredericks Demons, Rose Baker, My Fancy, John Le Hay, Emmeline Ethardo, Edwin Barwick, The Florence Troupe, May Evans, La Belle Rose, Florence D'Orville, Edith Yorke, M. Richard and his Serpentine Dancing Dogs, Clara Wieland, the New Series of Tableaux Vivants, and Henry Lee in his impersonations of Great Men—Past and Present. Popular Prices.—Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW, TWO AND SEVEN O'CLOCK.
Wonderful sights. The World's Greatest Show, 2.30 and 7.30. Over 100 Artists. All Free. Early Varieties, 10 A.M., Free. The Great Dives; Boxing Kangaroo; Adelina, the graceful Gymnast, a Double Backward Somersault from the Roof; and hosts of Star Artists, Novelties, and Attractions, &c. Concert, 5.50. Grand Swimming Entertainments, 5 and 10. Great Angling Contest: The Rod v. Man and Woman, 3.30. A Gold Mine in operation. Hundreds of Mannikins delving 1,000 feet below the earth for gold. Entranced Subjects always on view. See the awakening, 10.30. See the Flying Alsons, Wrestling Bears, Doge of Venice, &c.

THE HISTORY OF SELBORNE.

Two of the dissatisfied eldest sons—Mr. GEORGE CURZON and Mr. ST. JOHN BRODRICK—write to the *Times* to-day that the long-threatened revolt is about to emerge from the theoretic into the practical stage. He who till last week was known by courtesy as Lord WOLMER, and is to-day by right Lord SELBORNE, is determined to raise the question whether he can be compelled by any other verdict than that of his constituents, to exchange the Chamber in which he has done and is doing such excellent service, for a Chamber in which at present he has no anxiety to sit. And the two heirs to peerages who were most closely associated with him in the recent action in the House of Commons are backing Lord SELBORNE up. We should imagine that it was almost superfluous for the writers "to invite a "suspension of public judgment until the matter is determined;" nor do we think that they are likely to be exposed to unfavourable criticism. The question raised is one of great constitutional and legal importance, and it is, at least in its present form, quite novel. Most well-informed persons would have asserted without hesitation till quite recently, that the death of a peer at once disqualified his heir apparent for a seat in the House of Commons. But the evidence submitted to the Vacation of Seats Committee of the House of Commons shows that there are two sides to this question. Certainly the precedents cited of the late Lord TENTERDEN and the present Lord IDDESLEIGH—and in a minor degree that of Lord PALMERSTON—establish a strong presumptive case in favour of Lord SELBORNE's claim to waive his right to a seat in the House of Lords. If a man is justified in refusing to take up his peerage in order that he may continue to render paid service to the State, it would seem a hardship to prevent other men from taking a similarly negative course to enable them to continue the unpaid services for which they have been chosen by the electors. Lord PALMERSTON's case is slightly different; he refused to "qualify" as an Irish peer lest his opponents should hoist him against his will into the Upper Chamber as a representative peer. Still, the fact that his right of refusal was recognized strengthens the case for Lord SELBORNE.

We rejoice that the issue has been raised, though not precisely for the reasons submitted by Messrs. CURZON and BRODRICK. We shall get a definite judicial decision. But whichever way it goes, the matter will not end with the decision. If it is settled that Lord SELBORNE is disqualified for a seat in the House of Commons, fresh efforts will be made by those interested to abolish or to modify these disqualifications; on the other hand, if it is decided that Lord SELBORNE is entitled to sit in the House of Commons till such time as he chooses to apply for his writ of summons to another place, we imagine the House of Commons will have something to say. For much as we sympathize with those who do not wish their golden youth to be hampered by golden fetters, which they have inherited and not sought, there would be something incongruous in a privilege by which a man could legislate in one House as long as he could find constituents to send him there, and then legislate in the other House when he had lost the confidence of the electors. All these difficulties point in one direction. The constitution of the House of Lords requires overhauling, as no one has recognized more frankly than Lord SALISBURY. The upholders of the Constitution want to see the Upper Chamber strengthened, though we do not think that the success of Lord SELBORNE's most legitimate efforts would increase its power and influence. The tendency would rather be the other way. The grievances of which the eldest sons complain can be redressed, and ought to be redressed. But the remedy ought to form part of a carefully thought out scheme of Reform which should take the whole constitution of the House of Lords within its purview. The idea of supplementing—not supplanting—our hereditary system by some scheme of representative life peerages, has long commended itself to Lord SALISBURY. Its adoption would render possible a real Imperial representation in Parliament, would indeed be one long step towards that Federation of the Empire to which we all aspire, but which seems so difficult of attainment. It would, moreover, strengthen Parliament by admitting of the inclusion of men of unquestioned capacity, unfitted by temperament for the rough work of electioneering, and not sufficiently rich to maintain the dignity of an hereditary peerage. It is chiefly because Lord SELBORNE's action promises to open up these possibilities that we extend to it a warm and hearty approval.

BATTLES OF EPPING FOREST.—I.

FROM THE REIGN OF CANUTE TO THAT OF DEMOS.

FOR centuries the commoners of Epping Forest have been men who stood up for their rights, or what they considered their rights, and they have been celebrated, even in times when commoners had less rights than they now have, for insisting, in more or less downright fashion, that their due was far less than they deserved. Time was when the residents of the Royal forests had much to grumble at. These were parlous times for men who had right but lacked might, for the prerogatives of kings and nobles, as well as of persons of less importance, were not then kept within strict limits by Act of Parliament. As time moved on the forest commoner grew more exacting in demanding his pound of flesh, and now that he has got it, wholly free of bone, he objects—that is, some of him and sometimes—to the manner in which it is carved. The recent complaints against the management of Epping Forest may be accepted as evidence of this. To believe that these complaints are well founded is to believe that the conservators of the forest spend their nights in devising schemes for rubbing it out, and their days in putting these schemes into practice, with the consequence that Epping Forest is upon the verge of extinction, and that in a few short years the lordly oak and beech will be but memories in Essex, after which an onslaught will be made upon the turf. Londoners, 'tis said, and with reason, know little of Epping Forest. They therefore have much to learn about its history, though its story is the story of the country, so far as progress and enlightenment are concerned. Epping is no longer a Royal forest, so that, broadly speaking, the public is not in a position to growl. It was purchased some sixteen years ago by the Corporation of the City of London for the use of the Public, which now considers that it should be spelled with a capital "P," an honour to which even Royalty seems to have no objection. It is not difficult to imagine how Canute would have acted under the present circumstances had they occurred in the heyday of his power. Though to-day he might be considered a picturesque personage, he would be lamentably behind the age in ways too numerous to mention; yet when Royal forests were considered just as necessary to the enjoyment of life as brandy and soda, paté-de-foie gras, caviare, to say nothing of the luxuries of nineteenth-century civilization, and commoners were of little

SCIENCE NOTES.

The fifteen candidates nominated by the Council of the Royal Society for election into that distinguished body are as follows: Mr. J. Wolfe Barry, the engineer of the Tower Bridge; Professor A. Gibbs Bourne, biologist of the Presidency College, Madras; Mr. G. A. Bryan, mathematician and Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge; Mr. John Elliott, Meteorological Reporter to the Indian Government; Dr. Joseph Reynolds Green, Professor of Botany, Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. E. H. Griffiths, author of several papers on electrical and physical subjects; Mr. C. T. Heycock, Lecturer on Natural Science, King's College, Cambridge; Professor S. J. Hickson, naturalist, of Downing College, Cambridge; Major H. C. L. Holden, R.A., a well-known inventor of measuring apparatus; Mr. Frank McClean, the founder of the Isaac Newton scholarship at Cambridge, and donor of the large astronomical telescope, which is to be used in the observatory at the Cape of Good Hope; Professor William McEwen, a distinguished surgeon; Dr. Sidney Martin, assistant physician at the University College and Brompton Hospitals, who has carried out the bacteriological researches for the Local Government Board; Professor G. M. Minchin, mathematician; Mr. W. H. Power, assistant medical officer to the Local Government Board; and Professor Thomas Purdie, chemist, of St. Andrews.

A memorial to John Couch Adams, the discoverer, along with Leverrier, of Neptune, and late Lowndean Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge, was unveiled in Westminster Abbey last Thursday by the Duke of Devonshire.

It has always been expected that from his beautifully clear site at Arequipa, and with the splendid instruments that have been allotted to him, Professor Pickering would be able to give us more definite information about the moon than we have ever had before, and to clear up several disputed points as regards its physical configuration. One of his last published papers deals with the possibility of water existing on the surface of the moon. He has traced thirty-five winding gorges that differ from the ordinary ravines and so-called "rills" in being distinctively river-like in shape. That is to say, they are but a few miles in length, narrow at the source and widening out into a perfect estuary; moreover, they are seldom more than a few hundred feet across the widest parts, a fact which shows incidentally how minute the observations are becoming. We know, of course, that there are broad open tracts on the moon, bounded by mountains, which have been conjectured to be seas (probably dry), but which are known as the *Maria;* while the variegated colouration on some of these patches, and on the sides of some of the immense chasms which make the moon scenery so grand, have been taken to be vegetation, which presupposes moisture. The largest of Professor Pickering's rivers is sixty-five miles long, and has its source in Mount Hadley, a peak of the lunar Apennines.

Serum inoculation, or as it is called in France *sérotherapie*, continues to be held in favour, and its application to cases of diphtheria may now be regarded as an accepted fact. A report of MM. Héricourt and Ch. Richet to the Académie des Sciences mentions three cases of an even more remarkable cure, that of cancer, as due to this system. The original virus was obtained by soaking an excised sarcoma of the leg-bone in water. With this three animals were inoculated, but failed to show any marked reaction. The serum of the animals was used, however, in two persistent cases of external tumour, being injected round the spot, and in one case of internal tumour. In all three cases, after about forty days' treatment, the tumour began to shrink, and finally disappeared, leaving a comparatively harmless induration. Though tentatively put forward, these cases are regarded as very important, especially the first two, which admitted of certain diagnosis and full study.

At the Royal Institution last Thursday Professor Dewar gave a lecture upon the important work of Cailletet, Wroblewski, and Olszewski (the Cracow professor who has charged him with plagiarism) in liquefying oxygen and other gases, confining his own share in the brilliant discoveries to sundry improvements in apparatus and the use of a vacuum jacket to prevent evaporation.

The French Académie des Sciences has appointed a committee to inquire into the project of M. André, a Swede, for getting at the North Pole mystery in a balloon. The scheme requires four main conditions: (1) An ascensional power of 3,000 kilos, to carry three observers, besides instruments, ballast, and provision for four months; (2) a balloon which shall be impermeable for thirty days; (3) conveniences for filling and starting it in the Arctic regions; (4) some means of dirigeability. Professor Nordenskiold has formed a favourable opinion of M. André's chances.

consequence, except when required by royalty as ammunition, Canute was a man of considerable influence, and had so little respect for human life that if a dozen of his subjects killed a buck in order to fill their stomachs the subsequent proceedings interested them no more. The name of the originator of the first forest laws in England was

LOST DURING THE SOMEWHAT HURRIED PREPARATIONS

for flight made by those who did not care to meet the Conqueror in a friendly or unfriendly way when he "came over." The conqueror of Harold, with that foresight with which he is credited to this day by believers in Lytton and Kingsley, gave to Canute the credit of formulating forest laws which were really his own. Canute, though a Dane, and accustomed to the sight of blood in large quantities, was a lamb in comparison with William I. For instance, it does not seem reasonable to suppose that Canute would have enacted that if a bondman chased a deer until the animal panted, the said bondman "shall lose his skinne," which, although a rather neat way of putting it, sounds more like the Norman than the Dane. Forest laws under the Conqueror were calculated to shorten the lives of those who infringed them. They were no milder under William Rufus, but as Walter Tyrrell planted an arrow in him, instead of in a buck, as he said, there is no necessity for further blackening the little reputation that he left. Up to the reign of Richard of the lion heart residents of the Royal forests found that poaching was a precarious occupation. Forest officers, too, were held in high esteem in those early days. If, when Richard I. became King of England, the chief forest officers suffered from violence or false testimony, the offenders were punished after a drastic manner. If a freeman gave false testimony against a forest officer he was deprived of his right to testify ever afterwards, and was fined ten shillings, which meant more than it does now. If he indulged in violence he was deprived of his property, and spent the rest of his days, or a portion of them, in a dungeon below the castle moat. A second offence meant death, but the general impression is that few survived to make a second attempt. For causing a beast of the forest to run until its tongue lolled, a freeman was fined ten shillings and a serf was scourged. It was also customary to cut off the right hands and gouge out the eyes of those who killed a deer, as it was commonly believed that this punishment had the effect of giving the sufferers a distaste for venison. The

LAWS WHICH PERMITTED THESE BARBARITIES

were not made altogether by kings. Nobles and ecclesiastics also had their share in the making of them, from which it may be conceived that all ecclesiastics of the Norman period of English history could not possibly have gone to heaven when they could no longer stay on earrh. For the time being at least, Richard I. put an end to hand-cutting and eye-gouging, but these modes of punishment flourished under more than one of his successors. Under the gentleman who used to be known as the "Hammer of the Scotch," a forester might, without malice, kill any person whom he found wandering in the forest with intent to do harm. It is barely possible that the foresters were accustomed to kill such persons first and make inquiries touching their identity and intentions afterwards. In the reign of Henry VIII. much ecclesiastical forest property changed hands, and the commoners made the most of their opportunities and stocked their larders in most sumptuous fashion. In the following reign a report was circulated that many of the Royal forests were to be disafforested, and there was much slaughter of game before it was definitely learned that the rumour was unfounded. Queen Elizabeth was fond of hunting before she began to take on weight, and in the latter part of her reign the forest laws were treated with but scant courtesy. This gave James I. an opportunity of chiding his forest subjects for their "ill manners in interfering with the sport of himself and his family." In his reign, and at other periods, it was considered the duty of any one who killed a deer or found a deer dead in the forest to sound a horn so that it might be found on the spot that he was not guilty of a breach of the forest laws. According to tradition there were persons who sometimes forgot to sound the horn, though whether for fear of giving the authorities trouble or not tradition does not say. There have, it appears, always been poachers in or in the vicinity of the Royal forests. The poachers were sometimes commoners, sometimes disreputable persons who had no right whatever in the forest, and sometimes nobles. The latter

AT TIMES POACHED ON A GRAND SCALE,

being accompanied by many friends, a large train of servants, and all the other paraphernalia of the chase. Upon being found out the nobles made submission to the king, and if they were not forgiven "abjured the realms," which to-day means fleeing the country. In conflicts with poachers the keepers were often wounded "very sore." For hunting as well as for poaching purposes the long bow was first used. The cross-bow came next. According to William Richard Fisher, the gun or musket was first mentioned in a presentment made before a Swainmote in 1594. Poachers now use guns, but of a variety altogether superior to those tried in the sixteenth century. There is a place in Epping Forest to-day called "The Hole," in which it is said there lives more than one man who has eaten of the forbidden fruit of the forest. It has, apparently, never been considered a crime to steal wood from the Royal forests. Timber cutting has always been a weakness not only of those who had rights, but of many who had no rights in the forest. Over four hundred years ago a forester was convicted as a common destroyer of the woods of the Abbess of Barking. Not long afterwards the destruction of timber became so great that by law all coppices under fourteen years of age were enclosed for four years, all above fourteen and less than twenty-four for six years, and all over twenty-four years for seven years. James I. directed the Commissioners of the Royal Forests not to cut down any trees, except such as were marked by his special representatives. During the Commonwealth the Royal forests suffered badly. Spear oaks fell by the thousand, but they were used for a good purpose, as the Protector needed ships, and, being a forceful person, got what he wanted. In one year towards the close of the last century nearly five hundred loads of oak timber were felled in Hainault Forest

FOR THE USE OF THE NAVY.

Besides, in several parishes licences to cut timber were numerous, and for many years were renewed, as a matter of course, and without consideration of the effect upon the forest. Loughton parish claimed that Queen Elizabeth, as lady of the manor, gave it the right to lop, and that the time of lopping extended from November 11 to April 23. At any rate, until quite recently the commoners of Loughton were in the habit of assembling in their part of Epping Forest at midnight of November 11, and the moment the hour was struck they began to lop. The Loughton commoners professed to believe that if they did not begin to lop at the time mentioned their right to do so would be endangered. Monk's Wood and Loughton Piece were alone sacred to them, and the continued lopping explains why the most unattractive part of Epping Forest is to be found to-day in the parish of Loughton. The right of lopping was also exercised at Waltham Abbey and Theydon Bois. The forest officers never, seemingly, made any attempt to stop the practice. They were satisfied if they prevented the commoners from pollarding spear oaks and cutting below a height of six feet from the ground. Certain sections of the forest were also assigned to certain persons for lopping purposes, under the term of "assignments." Many of these may be detected to-day by the wretched condition of the trees. Naturally, the Royal forests were never composed of thickly-growing trees. They contained large grazing grounds as well as large stretches of woods. Many of the open spaces to be found to-day in Epping Forest having existed for centuries; others have been cleared by fire, which is a frequent visitor. That there is a large forest in England is a cause for wonder, but that there is one on the outskirts of the largest city in the world, and within an hour or less of Charing Cross, ought to be considered one of the marvels of the age. Epping Forest has had very many narrow escapes. Only in 1818 a bill providing for its disafforestation passed the Commons. It was withdrawn for lack of time to pass it through the Lords. The lords of the manor, at the beginning of the century, began to act as if the forest belonged to them. In 1830 over seventy presentments dealing with enclosures were laid before the Court of Attachments. In the following year the number was nearly doubled. The verderers became lax They had ample powers to prevent the enclosing of land, but did not exercise them. The Forest Courts failed to act with vigour and

FINALLY GAVE UP THE GHOST IN 1854,

after an existence of about seven hundred years. In 1851 the forest of Hainault was wiped out. Epping Forest was in danger. Between 1861 and 1870 about three thousand acres of it were enclosed by the lords of the manor, of whom there were eighteen. A bill was introduced in Parliament, and it provided that, so far as the public was concerned, Epping Forest should consist of a thousand acres, four hundred of which might be purchased; the rest was to be handed over to the lords of the manor. The Commons Preservation Committee was formed, and it helped materially in killing the bill. A Royal Commission was appointed to investigate and report. While it was considering the matter, the Corporation of the City of London came to the front. An action, in which the lords of the manor were plaintiffs, was decided against them by Sir George Jessel. The costs of this action were about £30,000. The Corporation stepped in, bought the rights of lords of the manor and such rights of commoners as interfered with the improvement of the forest, and become owners, for the people, of Epping Forest at an expenditure of about £250,000. The forest now consists of about 6,000 acres, or about ten square miles. It is by no means regular in formation, however, being thirteen miles long. It is to-day in better condition, probably, than it has been in for a great many years.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The chances seem in our favour at Walworth, but, at the same time, the election may be lost through over-confidence. Too much stress, for example, should not be laid on the appearance of a third candidate in the field. Mr. Lansbury, as an avowed Socialist, will presumably detach votes from the Radical party, which would be Socialist if it dared. His poll, however, is not expected to amount to more than 200 or 300, and may not sensibly affect the result. Both sides, it may be noted, are making a bid for Nonconformist support, and Mr. Bailey's manifesto seems calculated to gain it. Disguise the fact as they may, Ministers would bring ruin on the Irish Dissenters if they succeeded in carrying Home Rule, and they have displayed an absolute contempt for those rights of minorities which are the charter of Dissenting liberties. Meanwhile, we may remark that Walworth lies within easy distance of Victoria Station, and can even be reached by a penny tram. London Conservative members should repair, therefore, to Mr. Bailey's assistance. West Dorset, too, stands in need of out-voters, as Mr. Middleton's most judicious circular points out, and we trust that its warning will not be without effect.

The Anti-Revolutionary Bills have met the fate that everybody predicted for them, and Germany is once more in a state of semi-crisis. Paragraph 111 went on Friday, and on Saturday Paragraph 112 followed the same dismal way. The English reader will hardly refrain from a regretful and somewhat curious sigh for Paragraphs 1 to 110. Nobody in the Reichstag cared a button for one of them: they must have even more skilful draughtsmen in Germany than we in England to construct 110 clauses of uncontroversial inconsequence. Clause 112 dealt with disaffection in the army, and when that went, Herr Eugen Richter suggested amid laughter that there was no use in bothering about the Bills any more. The suggestion was received with cordial enthusiasm, and there was an end of it all. Herr von Köller stood in a Napoleonic attitude, and rolled a cigarette as the House adjourned. The issue is received with great satisfaction in Germany, which had presented more than twenty thousand petitions against the measure.

The subsequent proceedings are not likely to be exciting. The Reichstag will not be dissolved because an election could hardly improve the Government's position, and might even make it worse. It is possible that Herr von Köller, the pocket Bismarck of the latest era, will resign, and nobody is likely to deplore him. Indeed, the whole failure of the Government is the effect of two incompatible systems. Caprivi's parliamentary tactics—dictated by his half imperious, half conciliatory policy—imposed on the Government the necessity of finding a majority for his alternating projects of reform and repression in any part of the House that was willing to give it. On the Reichstag of Caprivi Herr von Köller attempted to graft the autocracy of Bismarck. But the various sections have become accustomed to find the Government paying for their votes in concessions. Consequently, as soon as a Bill came forward which offered no bribe to anybody, nobody troubled to support it merely because it came from Government. What Prince Hohenlohe now has to do is to get together a Government party to support him in all he does and says. Unluckily he cannot get a majority for such a course without the Centre, and a definite alliance with the Centre is impossible. Parliamentary Government in Germany must wait for better times, which for the rest show no particular sign of approaching.

The amendments to the Welsh Church Bill mount up, as, indeed, Mr. Asquith must have anticipated when he manufactured that measure. Already they cover 38 pages, and there seems no reason why they should not eventually fill 138. Hence the cry for the closure has already begun to rise from Liberationist purlieus and Radical blind-alleys. Sir William Harcourt appears to regard the proposal with disfavour, and he may be commended for his prudence. The closure would certainly exasperate the Opposition, and with the present narrow majority it might even entail a very humiliating defeat. At the same time, there is virtue in the argument that the necessities of his position may force the leader of the House into Cromwellian methods. He is so situated that he must either risk everything or achieve nothing.

An omnibus is manifestly a conveyance intended for all sorts and conditions of men, and James Lock, who is conductor of one on the Kilburn route, said he had taken up people much "farther gone" than Mr. James Mathie. But the latter went a good deal farther afterwards. There is something to be said for any effort to relieve the dulness of an Edgware-road ride, and every one who has had a ha'penny ride in Glasgow, or a three-ha'penny ride up the Holloway-road, knows that a ha'penny saved is a ha'penny earned. Unfortunately, the conductor did not feel entitled to accept Mr. Mathie's tender of this sum on his own account, and demanded the full penny, which Mr. Mathie paid, adding that he would go as far for it as he liked. But he didn't; for, when he began to play about with his revolver, a gentleman complained and got 119 S to remove him. He explained that he wanted to "do for her," which, from a widower and in the absence of any "her," was enigmatic. However, Mr. Plowden found on Saturday that, though there were fifty cartridges in his pocket, there was none in the revolver, and as it was the prisoner and not the revolver that was loaded, it was the prisoner and not the revolver that was discharged.

The inquest on the body of the late Sir Robert Peel is just one of those cases in which a protest against the rigidity of the law seems humane, and almost just. After an exceedingly brief inquiry, the jury found that he died from "perfectly natural" causes, namely, hæmorrhage on the brain. Hence a well-meaning person might easily jump to the conclusion that the publicity, with its additional load of grief upon a sorrowing family, might have been avoided. And in this particular instance the opinion would be perfectly justified. A case is easily conceivable, nevertheless, which might appear just as simple to the medical men at first sight, but which, on further investigation, would disclose the necessity of a very searching examination. We quite admit that the grim formalities of an inquest come very hardly upon the relatives of the deceased. But any suspicion of "hushing up" inflicts a far greater injury on his memory.

In these days of Aclandish zeal at the Education Office you can hardly see popular instruction for the codes. The newest effort is only a revision, it is true, but still it is something to go on with until another be ready. Parliamentary Paper C 7,729, as our cold officials do call it, deals with evening continuation schools. These schools, as at present organized, are still to some extent a trial, and until the lust of learning burns up brighter in England than it does up to now, the small field of their operation is likely to keep them at this tentative stage. Therefore the departures of the Revised Code are few and comparatively unimportant. Ambulance work is added to the subjects that are to be taught. Ambulance work is a useful thing, and as nobody need devote the evening to learning it unless he wants to, we do not see that anybody who does not want to need object. There are also provisions to make quite sure that no school gets the Government grant unless it is certain that there are scholars available, and that the instruction is regularly carried on. Which is also well, as it would be very easy to waste money on a paper education dribbled out in small gobbets whenever it pleased the amateur student to stroll in for an hour's school.

NIGHTINGALE.

When thrushes rest the weary head,
And linnets lie in gold and green,
When blackbirds on a downy bed
Are silvered with a moony sheen.

What voice awakes the emerald house?
What love incarnate flies on wings?
What passion shakes the trembling boughs?
It is the Bird of Love that sings.

It is the Bird of Love that sings,
Stabbing our silence like a sword,
And Love himself that flies on wings,
God and enchanter and no bird.

Our moon of honey, our marriage moon
Rides in the heaven for our delight.
The silver world grows golden soon,
Honey and gold spilled in the night.

The Bird of Love, the Bird of pain,
He sings our marriage moon away;
Filling the night with golden rain,
Between the darkness and the day.

Closer and closer, hold me close,
For is it Love or Death he sings?
And is it Love or Death that goes
Through the sweet night with rustling wings?

"The priest in the confessional" receives a fresh and a very grim significance from the tragic fate of the Abbé de Broglie. The death of that unfortunate cleric at the hands of a crack-brained woman, while engaged in the duties of his office, must provoke, indeed, feelings of the liveliest compassion from the most ardent non-Catholic. If he erred at all, his error consisted in excess of kindness. Plagued by Mdme. Amelot's imaginary wrongs, he did not hand her over to the police, but continued to deal with her as if she was a rational being. Even at the supreme moment he seems to have thought that insanity could be parried with good nature. The position of a priest in such cases is no doubt most delicate, but the conclusion that some attendants should have been within reach appears almost inevitable. The de Broglies have rendered good service to France, though the exigencies of politics have placed the family on the shelf. It seems a pity that one of its members should perish in this miserable fashion.

Surrey has made a very pitiable start for the championship. It comes, perhaps, of being too confident, and of estimating your rivals too contemptuously. But Leicestershire is not to be ignored from this time forward. She won the match off her merits. She has an excellent bat in Tomlin, and as admirable a bowler as any county could desire in Woodcock. The latter, indeed, who is now supposed to have the fastest delivery in the country, was practically unplayable. None of the crack bats played him with any confidence, and most of them surrendered ignominiously. If Leicestershire keeps her present form, there are no limits to the possibilities of her ambition. The other noticeable feature in last week's cricket was the remarkable scoring of Ranjitsinhji. He made 77 not out and 150 against the M.C.C. for Sussex; and what is more took six of the wickets in an innings. There is even hope for Sussex, it would seem. In fact, this season is likely to bring about little less than a revolution among the positions of the first-class counties.

About two months or so from to-day we shall all be congratulating ourselves on the rapidity and accuracy of the mobilization for the naval manœuvres. Everybody will have forgotten, if he ever noticed, that orders for mobilization are already issued to Devonport to-day. Even if they were not, everybody at Devonport and Portsmouth and Chatham knows well enough what time the mobilization is to be prepared for. It is worth while, then, to take the occasion of to-day's order, and protest against any false confidence in the readiness of our fleet such as is meant to be produced by the annual display in July. It is not very much to know that we are ready for war at eight weeks' notice, since challenges to that noble game are seldom delivered so far ahead. The summer mobilization is too much like the building of such ships as the *Magnificent* and *Majestic*. We hold up our hands with grateful wonder and forget the poor *Renown*, which has already started on its way to be obsolete when it is launched. So we forget our *St. Georges* and *Gibraltars* in the excitement of seeing a great fleet put out from our ports in twenty-four hours. Now a preparatory mobilization of the Devonport division at forty-eight hours' notice might have taught really useful lessons. The Admiralty has done well for us this year, but it must not yet suppose that we suppose it perfect.

As the House of Commons does not seem to have any time for it, a very sensible and useful bill is introduced into the House of Lords. This is a bill for the registration of midwives. At present England seems to be the only country where midwifery may be practised with impunity by any charlatan. It is a fairly important thing to be born, at least to oneself; but our good State is quite content that birth shall be of a haphazard, go-as-you-please character. It is really monstrous that a matter so vital to hundreds of lives every day should have suffered such neglect. We are saved from quack doctors, if we want to be, by Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons; even our dentists are certificated, and our chemists. Why should our women not be saved from the terrors of the quack-nurse? The mortality among the poorer classes is considerable; here, at any rate, is one easy way to lessen it. We hope the House of Commons will find time to consider the bill important.

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"TANNHAUSER" AT THE OPÉRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, *May* 10.

WHAT figures as a criticism of a *première* is so very often a mere *résumé* of impressions carried away from a dress rehearsal, that I propose in what follows to present an account of the production of "Tannhäuser" at the Théâtre National de l'Opéra before the event takes place—an innovation which, I hope, will be to the taste of the readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, editorial powers kindly consenting. In mitigation of the boldness of the attempt, I may say that it was given to me to assist at several rehearsals d'ensemble, each a perfect performance from every point of view; and, besides, "Tannhäuser," the work and its public are by this time on a footing of familiarity, which, without breeding any rude feeling, entitles a good many to think, not without reason, they know about its possibilities and probabilities as much as they are ever likely to assimilate. One knows exactly to-day where the chorus is tempted to quarrel with the intonation, where the trumpets might start a bar in advance, where the tenor will choke and what theatrical effects will fail; very a-prioristic all this, but some twenty years' close acquaintance with the operatic world in general and a given score in particular are apt to make one a bit previous. And so "Tannhaüser" was "repeated generally" last night at the Opéra; the rehearsal was an unqualified success and an emphatic revanche for the silly row over the work thirty-four years ago. The souvenir of this disgrace had to be liquidated, and it came out in titbits and fragments that the cabal against Wagner was organized by the Jockey Club in opposition to a coterie ruled by Princess Metternich, patron of Wagner and of the production. Indeed, a distinguished member of the club told me during the rehearsal, "Je viens applaudir le chef d'œuvre que j'ai eu la stupidité de siffler il y a 34 ans." The row began then, it seems, in the first act, when the pack of hounds was brought on the stage with the Landgrave's hunting suite, and when "la loge du Jockey" intoned a "Tally-ho!" which set the dogs barking beyond all possibility of control. Just to avoid a useless temptation MM. Bertrand and Gailhard have suppressed the hounds, and with just as much reason they did not think it necessary to imitate the Bayreuth staging in bringing the eight horns on to the stage for the hunting "fanfare" in the first act. The French horn used by Wagner did not exist in the thirteenth century, and the disparity in the keys of the usual hunting horn (cor de chasse) and the horns in the orchestra (F and B flat) make it impossible to use the former in conjunction with the latter; all we want is a given sonority, and this is obtained admirably from the wings. What was kept from the Bayreuth *mise-en-scène* is the Venusberg ballet, invented by Mdme. Zucchi, and, frankly speaking, the thing is clumsy and ugly, and with Rosita Mauri and Subra the Opéra, let alone, would have done here a thing of beauty. Altogether, the childish ravings of the Bayreuth chapel in Paris have hampered MM. Bertrand and Gailhard much too much, and a good many effects which tell at Bayreuth seem, midst the elegance and the taste of Parisian operatic splendours, heavy and primitive. But these and other shortcomings appear only to practised eyes; the general public, to whom alone both composers and managers appeal after all, will find in "Tannhäuser" a gorgeous spectacle, mounted with infinite artistic care and great expense (£10,000), and one of the best vocal and orchestral performances any audience may wish. The greatest hopes are based here on the "Tannhäuser" of M. Van Dyck, Wagnerian tenor *par excellence*, and the idol of a special public in Paris. M. Van Dyck has splendid moments—some of the pitiful appeals in the finale of the second act, for example, and a few phrases in the last—but he has terrible half-hours. It is not that I mind the thirty-six *Klangfarben* of his voice—a voice pure and simple I take to be the last consideration with a singer nowadays, unless it be Tamagno or Edouard de Reszke—but there is a sameness of energy in his declamation and a monotony in stage effects which make his "Des Grieux" a replica of "Lohengrin" and his "Tannhaüser" an imitation of "Des Grieux." As the Germans say, it is ever the same colour in green. M. Van Dyck's get-up reminds one forcibly of the tea merchants in the Slaviansky Bazaar at Moscow; but, on the whole, if well-disposed, one might forgive the queer half-hours for the sake of those really splendid moments referred to before. Mdme. Caron as Elisabeth is somewhat disappointing; the perfect poses and the grand silhouette of the mediæval princess are there, but the voice is mediæval also, and Elizabeth's prayer calls for more modern vocal charm. Mdlle. Bréval, so fine as Brünnhild and so fascinating as Yamina, does not seem to understand either the music she sings or the part of Venus; she does not look even lovely, which she is naturally.

The Landgrave of M. Delmas is pure perfection in dignity of bearing, declamation and articulation; and M. Renaud's "Wolfram" is an absolute revelation. In the expressive language of the *coulisses* and *couloirs* of the Opéra, "à Renaud le pompon"; the gifted young baritone has surprised everybody with the gigantic progress he made within the last few months, and in his hands "Wolfram" becomes the finest rôle in the opera—an opinion shared by a good many. M. Vaguet as Walther does splendid service in the septuor and in the finale, and were I to attempt a description of the stage marvels of the Venusberg scene, of the March, and of the lovely autumn landscape in the last act, I would by far exceed the space allotted to this correspondence. Let me add only unlimited praise for M. Taffanel and his grand orchestra, and for the choruses, which did their work admirably—full of fine sonority in the march and absolutely in tune in the pilgrims' chorus, though unaccompanied. The two orchestras of wood instruments (twenty-four players), with triangle and *tambour de basque*, on the stage in the last act for the apparition of Venus, cost £35 per night, and might be dispensed with, as they pass unnoticed. MM. Bertrand and Gailhard have won another battle, and everything seems to indicate that with "Tannhäuser" they hold another success as popular as "Faust" or the "Walküre." To wind up, the inevitable little joke, the "Tannhäuser" joke, as there is always one for each production. The "Walküre" one was: "La Valkyrie; mais ne rit pas qui l'avale;" "Tannhäuser": "Wagner me rase aux récits, et me tanne aux airs!"

"THE TRIUMPH OF THE PHILISTINES."

MR. HENRY ARTHUR JONES made it, and therefore let it pass for a play. But do not go to the St. James's to see it as such. As an opportunity for Miss Juliette Nesville to give a delightful presentation of the cocotte, and for Mr. Alexander and others to preserve their reputation under very trying circumstances (to parody the title in a manner which Mr. Jones must have anticipated), it will serve. But, as a play, no. It is not so much that it will be somewhat of a shock to Mrs. Grundy. Mr. Jones and the new censor will hall-mark its respectability for her. But, in the absence of Miss Nesville, it simply bores, and the pit, which has a rough and ready way of settling things, cheered the actors, but gave Mr. Jones a decidedly mixed verdict. Take the plot, for instance. Mrs. Suleny's father, who has founded a training establishment for young artists, dies, leaving Mrs. Suleny, Sir Valentine Fellowes, a sort of cousin, if we remember rightly, one artist, who is conscientiously resolved to idealize the model, and Sally Lebrune, the model aforesaid. Mr. Jorgan, of the Market Pewbury Town Council, has somehow got possession of the lease, and proposes to turn the house into a Shoemakers' Orphan Asylum. The town council comes to see the picture of a Bacchante, which of course has its back to the audience, and they are, of course, shocked. Sir Valentine gets Sally to "give Mr. Jorgan some nice winks." Mr. Jorgan is inveigled into buying her dresses, rips up the picture and pays subscriptions to the asylum as compensation to his conscience, and finally induces Sally to set her cap at the baronet. She artfully makes it appear that there is something between them, whereat the much-dreaded Pewbury opinion rises; but Mrs. Suleny of course forgives him, and instead of plunging into a career of wildness just to score off Market Pewbury, he remains virtuous and shifts Sally back on to Jorgan. Why the Council should inspect the picture is best known to Mr. Jones, and why Sir Valentine is so long in saying "Damn Market Pewbury" is known to nobody. The impossible Jorgan and the impossible baronet are rendered semi-possible by Mr. Waring and Mr. Alexander, but for the rest of the impossibilities of the piece there is no excuse. Sally's sudden embrace of Jorgan at the end with the remark, "You are all I have to live for," just as the shoemaker imagines he has quieted Market Pewbury, is the only situation in which the play rises to a region of only half clap-trap. It is true that the characters talk a human dialect instead of the fustian which one gets, say, at the Criterion just at present. But "morality is what compels people to conduct themselves properly for fear of being found out" is the one good thing that we carried away. And we are more than tired of the lugubrious Town or County Councillor who haunts the smart play of the day.

Miss Nesville may save the play. Her cocotte can only be described as bewitching, and the instantaneous manner in which she fascinates the spectators is perhaps some justification of Sally Lebrune's instantaneous fascination of the various characters. It is all done by broken French and a little neat vulgarity, but it is done. Of Mr. Alexander and Mr. Waring we have spoken. Lady Monckton is a refreshingly reserved dowager by comparison with the usual over-acted absurdity; and Mr. Robson as Pote, Jorgan's partner, is all right until he has bored us with his constant "cause of morality," which is not his own fault. The rest are distinctly mediocre. Indeed we paid very little attention to them when Miss Nesville was not on the stage, and she, as a matter of fact, was simply doing and re-doing the same thing throughout. Mr. Jones, in fact, seems to have exhausted himself in the production of a nineteen-word title. This "Triumph of the Philistines" will not be told of in Gath or elsewhere very long, and, if it is published in Askalon, there will be no Miss Nesville, and it will not be read.

THE SAWDUST DOLL.

WHO was it said that the heroines of fiction must be stuffed with sawdust from the neck downwards? The reading public will not let us have a real woman. The masters have tried their hands upon her, but the results are merely inoffensive; they are not interesting to the generation. Mr. Meredith may draw his female characters after the most exquisite models, and Mr. Hardy may turn us out variants of petulance. These command the attention and interest of a handful of critics, but the public does not approve of them. They are not stuffed with sawdust. "If life is ugly," says a writer who is distinguished by a popularity among hundreds of thousands, "it is our duty to make it pleasant in fiction." That is a point of view, and apparently the general point of view. A heroine must be a lay figure upon which to fling the costume of the hour. There is an unceasing demand for her, and the fashions are always changing; so the task should be fairly easy.

The study of Victorian heroines, should prove amusing to our grandchildren, though they will strive in vain to reconstruct the nineteenth-century woman by her. They have suffered many changes in particulars, these characters, but in principle they remain unchallenged. Once upon a time they were very brief in stature. The hero was fond of lifting the heroine in his arms, and carrying her over puddles. She was a light and dainty creature, and there was nothing of her to speak of, as it were. This fragile little thing might now and then be plump; indeed, she was as often plump as not. The hero liked her plump, and the Guy Livingstones of those fierce days took her and crumpled her in a wild embrace. She might on occasion be even plain, and a trifle insignificant. It was "Jane Eyre" that brought about this tolerance, but the fashion did not long survive, and on the whole we may safely say that she was preferred pretty. A number of variations were permitted in her details. There was no fixed colour for her eyes; her hair might be what it would, though gold was favoured; her nose was as a rule purely Greek, sometimes "tip-tilted," never snub. They dwelt a good deal upon noses in those days, and that is how we come to know so well. The lips were "scarlet," to that there was hardly any exception; and in terror or in any great emotion they grew white. Can you conceive her, this short, slight, dumpy little featherhead, all engirdled in a four-foot crinoline? These were the misses who, we are to suppose, are now our mothers.

It is difficult to see how they can well have been the mothers of the present heroines. For we have long since stepped out of the "short" period, and are now living in an age of strapping lasses. Who is there, save a few belated Americans, who would dare fub us off with a little heroine at this time of day? You would find it very hard work to crumple a modern heroine. But otherwise she is not much changed. She no longer does crochet or crewel work; she plays lawn-tennis and golf. She is fair and graceful, and her complexion is wonderful. They did not insist so much upon complexions twenty years ago. But a generation has not added much to her character. She is still kept decorously stuffed with sawdust. It would be as wrong for her to have an individuality as it would be for her not to paint. The elder heroine was generally taken up with housework and good deeds. But she was sentimental for all that. Her successor has an easier time, what with balls and theatres and tennis parties. But she, too, does something in the way of good works; she can slum, if required, and has been known to become a hospital nurse. She cherishes the curate as persistently as her predecessor. And she has gained a little reserve in her sentimentality. In what does duty for the passion of love with her, she is more reticent and dignified. She does not cling quite so much, but she is just as sweet. You see we have got beyond the echoes of the *Sturm und Drang*. She would, of course, rather die than show any passion, as becomes a thing half sawdust. It is possible that she has a somewhat less pious obedience to her parents. In the old days a daughter sacrificed herself willingly and instantly to the command of a father, yearning and burning as she was, poor plump little creature, to marry the hero. She does not do that now, except in Sunday-school stories, which are obliged to enforce the Fifth Commandment. She reasons with her parents; she meets her lover clandestinely; she sometimes takes the law into her own hands.

But you must not suppose for the world that there is any impropriety in all this. That is how she shows what she is made of; but character, you must remember, must be consistent with the conventional morality that is the great literary canon which the public has laid down. There is a fair proportion of heroines about who have been wronged. These, to speak candidly, are venturesome creations. Not but what they are still sawdust. Oh, don't fly off with any notions to the contrary! They are quite respectable and quite nice, and you might safely introduce your daughters to them once in a while. What has happened is this. The hero, or hero-villain—for nowadays there is a tendency to combine the parts—has got out of hand, and our poor sawdust doll comes to figure in a tragedy. She cannot help it, poor creature; and she would give a great deal to be out of it; so you must not be hard upon her. But sorrow will purge her of her innocent offences, and she will turn up at the close, bright and smiling out of her glass eyes.

This conventional figure of the "sweet English girl" has walked the stage a thousand times. One appearance differs from another only in the circumstances. You distinguish her on the various occasions by her changing names and changing frocks. These pick her out; for they are almost all the character that is allowed her. There are millions of her. Unluckily a serious attempt has been made to put her nose out of joint by the New Woman. There are some malcontents who still clamour for a woman who is not stuffed with sawdust. The enterprise has had a temporary success, but we are glad to see that sounder and more wholesome views are returning. There is no reason to discard such a well-established favourite, and, after all, is it not better to have a doll that merely moves its eyes when you press than an elaborate clock-work thing that kicks out its legs indecorously and makes horrid noises? The one is as conventional as the other, and not so pleasant. By all means give us back our sweet English girl, with her smile and her dispassion. She has nothing to do with life or human nature, but what odds is that? In the words of the illustrious novelist already quoted, if life is ugly we must take pains to alter it in fiction.

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(*Publishers' Announcements continued on Page 4.*)

REVIEWS.

FOLK-SONGS AND FUSTIAN.[*]

THERE are three ways of writing a book: the right way, the wrong way, and the dilettante or amateur way; and to the critic or the student the last is the most insufferable. One can respect a man with a bee in his bonnet if he knows his subject; one has always a sneaking kindness for perversity of view. Some people always get hold of the wrong end of a stick; but they have the stick in their hand. What passes our patience is to see the man whose single idea is to balance it on the end of his nose, as if it were too uncivil in its contact for his precious fingers. That is the way of your average amateur. The true dilettante is rare, almost as rare as pearls in peascods; when the true grace to fumble round a subject is lacking, an elephant's egg-dance would make a choice spectacle. Mr. Alfred M. Williams has written a book which nobody who cares for folk-songs will read with any patience. It is not that he does not know, for he has been at some labour to show that the more cry he makes the less wool there is to shear. He has read folk-songs enough, but he cannot even distinguish them from the modern ballads of the street; and when he has a good collection to write about he writes nothing except polite and obvious nonsense about simplicity, and vigour, and coarseness. We are pleased to read some of his American sea-songs, with such stanzas as this:—

> Ne'er mind, my lads, let's drink and sing
> "Free trade and sailors' rights."
> May liquor never fail the lad
> Who for his country fights.

That is a capital sentiment, and some of the chanties are capital, too. But Mr. Williams's remarks are studiedly indifferent. What he calls the Folk-Songs of the Civil War are almost entirely literary or sub-literary, and poor stuff at that. Mr. Williams might as well have printed some of the Biglow Ballads or of Whittier's songs, which have more of the popular spirit. His essay on English and Scottish ballads is merely a review, and a perfunctory acquiescent review of Professor Child's collection. It is absurd to say that Scott could not produce a popular ballad. What of "Bonnie Dundee"? And here is the sort of offhand verdict which puts us entirely out of patience with Mr. Williams and his solemn, judicial air:—"It is hardly too much to say that in modern English literature there are but two poems which fulfill (*si*.) the conditions of the ancient ballads in their simplicity, directness, and originality of language, their power upon the mind and heart through the ear, and the indefinable flavour (*sic*) of primitive emotion, and those very different in style, subject, and form of expression. These are Cowper's 'Loss of the *Royal George*,' and Rudyard Kipling's 'Danny Deiver.'" The style, form of expression, and flavour of primitive emotion in this altogether remarkable sentence go far to drive one ribald, especially when we notice that Mr. Williams gravely proceeds to misquote his Cowper. How on earth can "The Loss of the *Royal George*," which is a lyric, be described as a ballad? Has Mr. Williams read "East and West," or "The Pleasant Isle of Avès," or a score of others we might name, which are essentially ballads, though the subject and often the metre be modern? To describe Lady Nairne's songs as folk-songs is like describing the drawing-room ballads of Bayswater as chanties, or shanties as Mr. Williams spells the word. It is, however, in the essay on Lady Nairne that we find Mr. Williams's capital limitation. He calls the old version of the "Laird o' Cockpen" "rather vulgar." He tells you that the "finest efflorescence of Scotch lyric poetry, which is the richest and finest in the English language, if not in the world, was that of the Jacobite era; and the influence which followed it and inspired the renaissance of Scotch song, is the genius of Burns, Hogg, Cunningham, Lady Nairne . . . . who made a galaxy of singers hardly less remarkable in their way, as marking an era in literature, than the dramatists of the Elizabethan age." Men and hangels! What *does* it mean?

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[*] "Studies in Folk-Song and Popular Poetry." By A. M. Williams. (London: Elliot Stock.)

ANOTHER DIAMOND KING.[†]

FOLLOWING the brilliant example of Mr. Baring Gould, Mr. Hatton has chosen a setting for his somewhat stale and melodramatic characters which has all the merits of novelty and distinction they may be said to lack. Students of Turner may, perhaps, have been puzzled by the engraving of the Peak Cavern, Derbyshire, where strange sign-posts or crosses seem to mark the entrance to a vast cavern. This is what is called The Devil's Hole, in which a company of ropemakers work as their forefathers have worked for two hundred years rent free. They have unwritten laws by which they rigidly and rigorously abide. "They have seven masters, each with a separate rope-walk and separate workmen. When one master dies the eldest son of the family takes his place. If there is no son, then the oldest workman of the dead master succeeds." Labour and obedience are exacted from masters and men, and Mr. Hatton's story opens with the casting forth from the community of Jessop Blythe, master, who was drunken, idle, and unfaithful to his fellow-workers. This is a good opening. He goes to America, leaving his wife and her newly-born baby to the tender mercies of the shrewish mother, "Stingy" Blythe. Then the story leaps over twenty years, by which time Jessop's baby has grown into a beautiful girl, and rich young Geoffrey Lathkill, who is a friend of the Duke and stays at Chatsworth, falls in love with her. She is lovable as well as beautiful, and talks in dialect or good English, as the interests of the story seem to demand. Her romantic Christian name is Adser, and she and Lathkill become engaged. Meantime Jessop Blythe had become a very rich man, had sent Adser a couple of diamonds worth £20,000, and, strange to say, he reached home even in spite of the fact that the *Kansas Moonbeam* published an interview with him, which informed every thief who read it that Jessop Blythe was so crowded with diamonds that he was called "The Diamond King," that his manly form was literally studded with those stones, hid away inside gold buttons, which he stitched on to the linings of his clothing; and, that there might be no difficulty whatsoever in finding them, this benevolent *Moonbeam* shed all the light in its power on the subject, and localized their places of concealment. "When his garters (they were welded on to him above the knee) were full he decorated his belt, and when he thought he had enough there he lined his waistcoat with the flashing jewels, then he worked some into his tobacco pouch and a few under the lining of his hat." It is a libel on the ingenuity of transatlantic thieves to let "The Diamond King" even get on board a homeward bound steamboat with such a valuable "personally conducted" cargo. Jessop Blythe arrived safely at Castleton, his old Derbyshire home, only to be murdered there on the very first night of his arrival, and that, too, by a wretched boy who did not know diamonds from felspar. There was no reason, too, that we can see, for this murder, unless it be the desire to add a thrilling incident. Nor is there any apparent reason for the quarrel between Lathkill and Adser. But Mr. Hatton has a very complete knowledge of the scenery of the Peak and the ways of the natives.

[†] "The Banishment of Jessop Blythe." By Joseph Hatton. (London: Hutchinson.)

THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

WOMEN'S LIVES: THE DOCTOR.

PLATO may have taught that "neither a woman as a woman, nor a man as a man, has any special function, but the gifts of nature are equally diffused in both sexes; all the pursuits of men are the pursuits of women also." The fact that he preached so sane a doctrine availed nothing, since there was none to believe him. For long centuries men were readier to hold that, since learning was a dangerous sword, especially in a weak hand, therefore no great learning was required in a woman. So long as this was man's attitude, woman's professional aspirations were suppressed as speedily as they were awakened. Certain duties she might be set, but from those requiring much technical preparation she was rigidly cut off. And thus though, with time, more and more of the world's work has fallen into her hands, professions that imply much learning have been the last opened to her. The law virtually still refuses her its practice; it was only the other day medicine admitted the reasonableness of her claim.

"Women might certainly study the art of healing, and be physicians as well as nurses," Mary Wollstonecraft wrote a hundred years ago. Only to-day has the world accepted her opinion, and its acceptance has been accorded but grudgingly. Do not the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England still withhold their diplomas from women, with no signs of granting them in the immediate future? The talk made by the recent appointment of a French woman-doctor to an important post explains how unwonted such an event has hitherto been in France.

Perhaps it is well that opposition, now no longer serious, was not disposed of in a day. The medical profession is not one to be taken up lightly at a moment's notice: a mere makeshift until the convenient moneyed husband is captured. Years of solid study must precede the indispensable degree, and she who has not based the medical course upon a sound university education is more apt than not to find herself handicapped. Moreover, study does not end when diploma is won; the doctor, above all students, must labour to keep pace with the scientific discoveries and inventions of the age; while serious drawbacks to the impecunious are, first of all, the costliness of the training, and then the difficulties in the way of building up a practice. A goodly capital must be invested in the educational securities, and, for all one knows, years may pass before an adequate return begins to be made. Therefore she who, at the outset, is wholly dependent upon her own labours had better not look to medicine for profession and support.

There was a time when the medical student whose misfortune it was to be a woman found greater facilities of one kind or another awaiting her in America than in Great Britain. Even now there are those who would recommend her to study abroad in the schools of Zurich or Basle. But it is not necessary for her to go so far. She may seek the nearer colleges and universities at home, in Edinburgh, or Dublin, or Glasgow, as she will; or she need not travel further than London, where, to-day, she has advantages scarce surpassed elsewhere. What if the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons do ignore her? She can turn to the University of London for a degree honoured the world over.

If she choose London as the scene of her apprenticeship, she will pursue the required course at the London School of Medicine for Women There she will have none but fellow-students of her own sex, which some account an advantage, some a drawback. Certainly in medicine, as in art, as in literature, there should be no concession made to sex. If "all the pursuits of men are the pursuits of women also," why for ever harp upon the sexual difference? However, herein are contained large human issues, which this is not the place to consider. The one fact of immediate importance is that at the London School of Medicine the teaching is excellent, while the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn-road, which is the place of clinical study, is a well-managed and instructive hospital. With such admirable opportunities presented to her, she can have no need to complain or grumble.

Until she can boast eighteen accredited summers, her application at school doors will be in vain. Then she must be able to pass the matriculation examination of the University of London. A year pledged to science should follow, and then behold her well embarked upon a studious career, as severe and fascinating as the heart of woman could desire. She will attend the appointed classes, and walk the appointed hospitals for seven long years before the University will grant her her degree. Times may be somewhat shorter elsewhere: in Edinburgh, for instance, where five years will answer. But throughout her life the doctor will have no cause to regret the two additional years. The more thorough the foundation for the practice to come, the greater will be her chance of success.

So long an apprenticeship demands heavier expenses than the training of an elementary school teacher, or of a nurse, or, indeed, of almost any other of the professions a woman may follow. One hundred and fifteen pounds will cover the fees at the London School of Medicine, or one hundred and five if paid all at once. Besides about thirty guineas must be spent in examination fees. In Edinburgh and Dublin the amount is not quite so large: some thirty pounds less in the Scotch capital, some fifteen in the Irish. If the student lives at home, there will be no heavier outlay to make. But it is probable that in nine cases out of ten she will be forced to seek lodgings for the annual thirty-eight weeks of study. These, of course, can be as economical or extravagant as she pleases; but as, even in thrifty mood, she must live healthily in order to work diligently, she can scarce expect to manage under a pound or two a week. With these figures at hand it is easy to reckon up the total cost.

And now, her degree secured, she is cast upon the world to make a practice for herself and to accumulate patients. The doctor may not advertise without sacrifice of professional dignity; she may not go knocking at a sick man's door. She must stand and wait. It has been said that women "with no professional introduction to practice by purchase or otherwise" are apt to build up this practice for themselves in a strange place more readily than men. It may be so, as it is encouraging to think. But it must be remembered that if to her sex she owes her success, the outlook will not be so promising a few years hence when competition among women doctors will be fiercer. There are but about one hundred and seventy now upon the register; the number must increase with time. Once the start is made, the financial profits gained from her profession will depend on herself, upon her charges, her ability, and the number of patients she can conscientiously attend. She may accumulate a vast fortune; she may never do more than earn a decent livelihood. But in this respect she meets man upon absolutely equal ground.

The work is hard; a sound constitution and robust physical health are indispensable. The doctor can look for no days off, no half-holidays; nor, at the beginning of her career, can she ever afford to be absent from her post. It is not only that during the day she has her patients to visit or to receive; she is liable to be disturbed at any hour of the night; and, if she be ambitious and determined to keep pace with the age, she must somehow find time for the pursuit of her studies. That the duties are not beyond feminine capacity, either mental or physical, there is ample proof in the work accomplished and reputation achieved by such women as Mrs. Garrett-Anderson and Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake.

Many medical women are looking to India for their opening, and, thanks to Lady Dufferin's Association, the way there is being cleared for them. Since a large proportion of the women of India must do without doctors unless a fellow woman can prescribe, there seems a large Indian practice already made to their hand. Others are offered their post in hospitals and schools. The London School of Medicine counts women among its lecturers; the New Hospital for Women has none but women on its staff. Again, the Government has a few appointments to distribute —and they, no doubt, will multiply in due course—in the Post Office, in workhouse and other hospitals, in asylums. Girls' schools, too, here and there, retain a woman as consulting physician.

She who has the money and the time, the ability and the strength, may, therefore, adopt the medical profession without fear for the sequel.

Publishers' Announcements.

(*Continued from Page 3.*)

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(*Ninth Year of Publication.*)

Edited by The Hon. T. A. BRASSEY, B.A.

J. GRIFFIN & CO. (Booksellers to Her Majesty), 2, The Hard, Portsmouth.

(*Publishers' Announcements continued on Page 6.*)

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THE FINANCES OF OLYMPIA.

PRESENT HOLDING PRACTICALLY WORTHLESS.

PROPOSAL BY THE DIRECTORS.

Frost and influenza have unfortunately proved more potent than the vast attractions of the Orient, and a most unhappy state of financial affairs is pourtrayed in a circular which the directors of Olympia (Limited) are issuing to the shareholders. The funds of the company are apparently exhausted, and, although they have the power to issue a certain number of ordinary shares, this power the directors seem to deem valueless, having regard to the extent to which the market price of the shares has depreciated. It has become necessary, the circular informs the shareholders, to provide funds for discharging the liabilities incurred in connection with the present spectacle, and to prepare for the new production. The directors therefore propose the issue of 10,000 5 per cent. debentures of £10 each to the amount of £100,000, secured upon the whole undertaking subject to existing charges. It is proposed to issue these debentures at £9 10*s*., and the purchaser of each debenture will be entitled upon the payment of 10*s*. to a special preference share. Ten thousand of these preference shares will be issued, and they will be entitled to 9-10ths of the profits of the undertaking. The holding of a preference share will carry the right to 200 votes. These proposals will be submitted to a meeting to-morrow week. If they should be adopted the debentures will be offered, in the first instance to the existing shareholders, and if the subscriptions should exceed the amount required, the directors will allot proportionately to the present holdings. The directors certainly do not take a too sanguine view of the position. They trust, they say, that the whole issue will be taken up by the shareholders, who will thereby retain their interest in the profits. Being interested as ordinary shareholders to the amount of nearly £9,000, they are prepared to subscribe for their proportion, and they feel it their duty to point out that the shareholders who do not avail themselves of the option to subscribe will, in effect, render their present holdings in the company practically valueless. The security for the proposed issue of debentures will comprise the whole of the freehold property, subject, as to that part included in the original purchase, to the existing issue of £70,000 five per cent. mortgage debentures, and as to the Blythe-road annexe to the existing mortgages for £37,500, being together about twelve acres of freehold land with the buildings thereon. The security will also comprise a floating charge over the whole undertaking of the company, including electric light plant and other machinery, stock, plant, furniture and effects, book debts, cash, uncalled capital, and the like. There is a statement of the assets attached to the circular which puts their value at £146,943.

We have received the following letter, proposing a committee of investigation, from one of the shareholders, who has sent us the circular:—

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—From the enclosed papers you will see that the directors of Olympia are asking power to raise £100,000 of fresh money, and to practically wipe out the interest of those of the present shareholders who do not subscribe to the fresh issue.

No information as to the present condition of the company is given, except that the money is needed to discharge liabilities in connection with the present spectacle, and to prepare for a new production. It may be that some sort of reconstruction is desirable, and the mystery surrounding the company's operations, and the fact that the directors are advised that the fresh money is obtainable only on such onerous terms, makes one sceptical.

May I suggest that a committee of shareholders should be at once formed to inquire into the company's position?—Yours sincerely, A WOMAN.

Bickley, Kent, May 11.

TRUSTEES CORPORATION SETTLEMENT.

It will be remembered that restitution proceedings were threatened against the late directors of the great Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation. We were able while most people were Easter holiday-making to forecast an approaching arrangement. We are now in a position to state that this arrangement has been practically completed and a settlement of the question arrived at, the directors handing over to the Corporation a large sum of money. No doubt an official statement will be made in the course of this week.

ARGENTINE GOLD PREMIUM.—The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has fallen eight points, to 261 p.c.

The Bank of Bombay has increased its minimum rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

The Duke of Sutherland is expected to visit the Kildonan goldfields this week, and make a minute inspection of the progress that has been made.

The list of applications for shares in the De Mare Incandescent Light System (Limited) closes to-day at 4 P.M. for town and to-morrow morning for the country.

The directors of J. Lyons and Co. (Limited), at a meeting to be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on May 20, will propose a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum upon their first year's trading.

The gross receipts of the Bank of Commerce, &c., of Havanna for January and February last amounted to 617,327 dols., and the working expenses to 291,163 dols., leaving a net revenue of 326,164 dols. This is a decrease in net revenue of 140,625 dols. compared with 1894.

The report of the General Life Assurance Company for 1894 states that the proposals for assurance received numbered 1,558 for £617,214 and 1,322 policies for £473,444 were issued in consideration of premiums amounting to £19,427, of which £1,121 were in single premiums. Claims under 251 policies were satisfied, and amounted to £106,198. The deaths were 69 less than those expected by the tables of mortality upon which the premiums are based, and £6,822 less was paid than had been provided for the claims of the year. Forty-five endowment policies assuring £11,014 matured for payment by survival of the lives. Fifteen immediate annuities for £551 were granted in consideration of the receipt of £5,917. Sums amounting to £13,926 were paid as bonuses in cash and in reduction of premiums of policy-holders participating in the profits. The life assurance fund at the close of the year stood at £1,333,557, an increase of £43,169. Interest at the rate of £4 1*s*. 5*d*. per cent. was realized on the investments taken as a whole. The rate assumed in the valuation was £3 10*s*. The directors recommend a dividend for the current year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 5*s*. per share, being together equivalent to 15 per cent. per annum.

The big auctions usually associated with this period of the year are somewhat slow in making their appearance at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse Yard. Business in the past week was chiefly confined to small metropolitan investments, and the demand for these was encouraging, one auctioneer obtaining close on £60,000 for a batch, chiefly freehold ground rents secured on property in the vicinity of that historic thoroughfare, the Old Kent-road. The market for suburban building land was good, for town residences middling, and for City property indifferent. The returns from the country show a decided improvement, mainly as regards agricultural land and brick and mortar investments in the large midland centres. In the residential estate market very few sales were attempted, but the number of properties put upon the market was much above the average. The West-end firm to whom we recently alluded have made a further addition to their list, which now works out at eleven landed estates for sale, with an average area of 3,500 acres. The Scotch market was very brisk this week, but licensed premises and tenants' interests in farms seem to be the only things that command good prices in Ireland.

TO-MORROW'S BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

African Alluvial Gold	Cannon-st. Hotel, 12
Equity & Law Life (e.g.)	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, 1
G'getn (Br. Guiana) Gas	30, Gracechurch-st., 3
Grape Brandy	Cannon-st. Hotel, 3
Mexican Railway	Cannon-st. Hotel, 2½
Pestarena Un. Gld. (ex. gen)	Cannon-st. Hotel, 3
City and Suburban Gold	Pietermaritzburg
Dublin Steam Packet	Dublin
Evelyn Gold (ex. gen.)	Johannesburg
Fife Coal	Leven, 12
Lochore, &c., Cannel Coal	Edinburgh, 11½
N. of Eng. Trustee Deb.	Manchester, 3½
Soc. Columba Belge	Antwerp, 2
Colonial Wool Sales, Jacomb, Son, and Co.	
De Mare Incan. Gas list closes for Country, 10	
Peek Brothers and Winch list closes for Town, 4	
Caledonian Railway Guar. &c., div., £60,000	

The discount rates now ruling at the leading foreign centres are as follows:—

	Bank	Mkt		Bank	Mkt		Bank	Mkt		Bank	Mkt
Paris	2	1½	Vienna	4	3½	Madrid	5	5	Copenhagen	3½	2½
Berlin	3	1⅜	Amsterdam	2½	2	Stockholm	4	3	New York	—	1½ 2
Hamburg	3	1¼	Rome	5	3¼	Lisbon	6	5½	Calcutta	5	—
Frankfort	3	1⅞	St. Petersburg	6	5½	Brussels	2½	1½	Bombay	6	—

The following are the latest rates of exchange quoted at the principal foreign centres on London:—

Paris, short	25.21½	Athens, sight	46.70	St. Ptrsbg, 3mos.	93.00	Bombay trans.	1/1¼
Do. cheques	25.23	Brussels, chqs.	25.27½	Vienna, sight	12.22½	Calcutta trans.	1/1 7-32
Berlin, 3 mos.	20.40½	Cnstnple, 3mos	111.50	B. Ayres, pp. dol.	12.90*d*	Hong Kong trans	2/1¾
Do. 8 days	20.46	Frankfrt, short	20.47	Rio J'n'iro, 90dys	9¼*d*	Do. [illegible] mo.	2/2
Do. sight	20.47½	Hamburg, 3 mo	20.40½	V'lp'raiso 90 dys.	16½*d*	Shanghai trans	2/11⅞
Amstrdm, short	12.09	Lisbon, sight	41⅝*d*	New York, 60dys.	4.86½	Do. 4 mos.	3/0⅜
Do. sight	12.10	Madrid, sight	28.35	Do. trans.	4.88	Singapore 4 mos.	2/2⅛
Antwerp, short	25.28¾	Rome, sight	26.50	Yokohama, 4 mos.	2/1⅞	Penang 4 mos	2/2⅛

MONEY AND STOCKS.

HOME AND AMERICAN RAILS BUOYANT.—MINES DULL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market has been in a quiet condition to-day, and rates are easy without change, although less money is offering at ¼ per cent. than recently. Bills are coming forward rather more freely, and the best rate for fine paper is 13-16 per cent. An instalment of about £300,000 fell due to-day on New Zealand Threes.

The following are the latest loan and discount rates, the Bank rate standing at 2 per cent. :—

Loans.	Deposits	Two Months.	Three Months.	Four Months.	Six Months.
Day... ¼ ½	Banks ½	Fine Bills ¾ 13/16	¾ 13/16	13/16 ⅞	1
7 Day ½	Dsct Hses ½ & ¾	Trade Bills 1⅛ ½	1⅛ ½	1½ ⅝	1⅝ ¾

THE STOCK MARKETS.

Next Contango Day.	*Ticket Day.*	*Pay Day.*	*Consols Pay Day.*
Wednesday, May 22.	Thursday, May 23.	Friday, May 24.	Wednesday, June 5.

The Stock Exchange has begun the week well with a continuance of the activity and buoyancy in Home and American Rails, in which speculative interest is now centred. Consols have again receded a fraction, and Colonial loans are also easier, but Rupee paper in common with other silver securities is firm. Home Railways have nearly all scored a further advance, but Caleys are down a little. In the Foreign department Argentines are strong on a fall of eight points in the gold premium, and Brazilians are also better, while Mexicans are up 1¼. Among American Railroads Atchisons, Wabash, and Northern Pacifics show most improvement. In the Mining market East Rands have fallen ¼, Nigels 3-16, Mozambiques 1*s*., and Chartereds are also weak, but Tintos continue to improve. Allsopps are up two points, with the temperature.

Yield p.c. £ s.	BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.	M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
2 9	C'nsols (2¾) Mny	−1/16	105¾	6
2 9	Do. Account	−1/16	105¾	6
2 9	New 2½ per Cents.	−¼	103¾	4¼
2 9	Local Loans Stock		109¼	¾
2 17	India 3½ per Cents	−⅛	115	¼
2 17	Do. 3 per Cents		105⅞	6⅛
3 8	Do. 3½ per Cnt. Rs.	+¼	59	¼
2 11	Bank of E'gland St.	+1	333	7
2 12	Mt. Bd. Wks. 3 p.c.		111	½
2 10	Do. 2½ p.c.		100½	1½
2 16	Birm'gh'm 3½ p.c.		121	2
2 16	Liverpool 3½ p.c.		126½	7½

Yield p.c. £ s.	COLONIAL SECURITIES.	M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
3 4	Can'da 3½ p.c. Reg		110	½
3 2	Do. 3 p.c. Reg.		100½	1
3 2	Cape 3½ p.c. C. In.		113¾	14¼
3 4	Natal 3½ p.c. Ins.	+¼	107¼	¾
3 10	N.S.W. 4 p.c. 1933		115½	16
3 9	Do. 3½ 1924		104	½
3 11	N'wZlnd 4 p.c. Cns.	−¼	111	½
3 10	Q'nsl'nd 3½ p.c. In	−¼	101¾	2¼
3 15	S. Astln. 4 p.c. R'g.		108½	9
3 7	Do. 3½ p.c. In		103¾	4¼
3 17	Victoria 4 p.c. 1885		108	¼
3 12	Do. 3½ p.c.	−½	100¾	1¼

Yield p.c. £ s.	BRITISH RAILWAYS.	M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
3 10	Brighton Ord.		173	5
3 18	Do. A	+¾	159⅝	⅞
2 16	Caledonian	−½	133	4
1 10	Do. Defer		46½	⅝
nil.	Chatham Ord.	−⅛	20⅛	⅜
2 18	Do. Pref.		123	4
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref.		66	8
nil.	East London		8	¼
2 3	Great Eastern	+⅝	80	¼
3 11	Gt. Nth. Ord. Pref.		114	15
2 2	Do. Ord. Def.	+½	52	3
2 2	Do. A	+1	52	3
3 7	Great Western	+¾	168½	9
nil.	Hull & Barnsley		33	½
3 9	Lanc. and York		119	20
3 1	Met Consolidated		91¼	¾
nil.	Met. District	+¼	30	½
3 10	Midland	+¼	154½	5
2 18	North Brit. Pref.	+½	79	½
0 7	Do. Def	+⅜	41⅛	⅜
3 14	North Eastern		163½	4
3 8	North Stafford		126	8
3 11	North Western	+¼	178½	9
1 10	Sheffield		53	5
nil.	Do. A		30	¼
3 0	South Eastern		133	5
2 6	Do. Deferred	+⅛	92¼	3
3 1	South Western		199	201
3 4	Do. Deferred		70½	1½

Yield p.c. £ s.	FOREIGN STOCKS.	M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
6 2	Argntin. 5 p.c. 1886	−¼	68	½
7 1	Do. 6 p.c. Fundig	+¼	74½	5
...	Do. Cedulas A	+2	31½	2½
5 12	Brazilian 4½ 1888	+1	78	80
5 4	Do. 1889	+¼	75½	6
6 1	Do. W. of Minas	+1	81¾	2¼
...	B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883		24	6
...	Do. Cedulas I.	+¼	7¾	8¼
7 4	Do. Waterw'rks	+¼	59	½
6 4	Bulgarian		97	8
4 14	Chilian 1886		96½	7½
5 18	China 6 p.c. Gold		102¼	¾
6 15	Do. 7 p.c. Silver		109¾	10¼
nil.	Colombian		16	18
...	Costa Rica A		34	6
...	Do. B		33	5
...	Ecuador, New	+½	29	30
4 0	Egypt State Dom.		106½	7½
3 18	Do. Unified		103¾	4
3 13	Do. New Daira		102½	3
3 5	Do. New 3½ p.c.		101½	2
2 19	French 3 p.c. R'nts		101	2
2 17	Do. 3½ p.c. R'nts		107	8
...	Greek 5 p.c. 1881		34½	5½
...	Do. 5 p.c. 1884		34½	5½
...	Do. 4 p.c. Mon		36½	7½
...	Do 4 p.c. Rts 1889	+¾	29	½
...	Guatemala 4 p.c.		37	9
nil.	Honduras	+¼	7¾	8¼
4 0	Hung. Gold R'nt's		102	½
4 12	Italian Fives		87⅞	8⅛
7 12	Mexican 6 p.c. 1888	+1¼	89	½
nil.	Peruv. Cor		5¼	½
...	Do. Preference		19	½
14 15	Do. Debentures	−¼	56	7
3 18	P'r t'guese Threes		25⅛	⅜
3 19	Russian 4 p.c. 1889		102½	3
5 10	Spanish 4 p.c.	−5/16	72¼	½
4 8	Transvaal 5 p.c.		114	15
1 11	Turkish Conv. A.		64	5
2 3	Do. B		45¼	¾
3 9	Do. C		28⅜	½
3 16	Do. D	+1/16	26	⅜
3 18	Do. Defence '91		102¼	¾
7 12	Urugy. Cn. 3½ p.c.		49	½
7 3	Venezuela		42	4

Yield p.c. £ s.	COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS	M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
1 10	B Ayres & Rosario		64	6
4 17	Do. Gt. Sthrn.		111	13
2 2	Argentine Centl.		70	1
...	Do. N.E. Deb		21	3
...	Do. East		32	5
6 5	Canadian Pacific.	−⅛	54⅝	⅞
nil.	Grand Trnk. Ord.	−⅛	6¾	7
nil.	Do. 1st Pref.	+¼	39	½
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref.	+¼	26¾	7¼
nil.	Do. 3rd Pref.		15	½
...	Do. Guarantd.	+¼	49	½
nil.	Mexican Ord	−½	25½	6
1 8	Do. 1st Pref.	−1½	83	4
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref.	−1	43½	4½
6 8	Mex. Cen. 4 Bds.	+¼	69½	70½
...	Mex. Nat. A.		35	6
9 11	Nitrate Railways	−¼	18¼	19

Yield p.c. £ s.	AMERICAN RAILROADS.	M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
	Shares.			
...	Atchison Shares.	+⅝	9¼	½
...	Cent. Pacific Sh.	+¼	20⅞	1⅛
6 16	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	+½	69	¼
nil.	Dnvr. & R. Grand	−⅛	16¾	17
...	Do. Pref.	+¼	49½	50
nil.	Erie	+½	15⅛	⅜
...	Do. Pref.		31	3
5 12	Illinois Shares	+¾	99½	100½
4 6	Lake Shore	+1	149½	50½
...	Louis and Nash.		61⅝	⅞
...	Miss. K. & Texas	+¼	19¼	½
4 16	N. Y. Central Sh.	+¼	103½	4½
nil.	N. Y. Ontario	+⅛	19⅜	⅝
...	Norfolk W. Pref.	−⅛	18	¼
...	North Pacific Pf.	+1	26¾	7¼
4 16	Pennsylvania Sh.	+⅛	54¼	5¼
nil.	Phil. & Read Sh.	+⅛	10⅛	⅜
...	Southern Ord.	−¼	15	¼
...	Do. Pref.	−¼	41½	2
nil.	Union Pacific Sh.	−⅛	17⅜	⅝
nil.	Wabash Pref.	+1½	20⅝	1
	Bonds.			
...	Atchison A	+⅝	27½	8
3 17	Illinois 4 p.c. Gold		106	8
4 15	Louisville 5 p.c. G.		106	8
4 16	Mis. K. & Tex. 4 G.		86	8
3 10	N.Y. Cent. 4 p.c. G.		105	7
4 19	N.Y. Erie, 1 C. 1920		130	4
...	Do. 2nd Mort.	+1¼	73⅛	4½
...	N.Y., P., & O. 1st M	+⅛	20¼	1
3 10	Penns. 4½ Gold		114	16
...	Phil & Read 1st In.		37½	8½
nil.	Wabash 6 p.c. Deb.	+1	30¼	¾

Yield p.c. £ s.	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.	M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
5 9	Anglo-American.	+1	46	8
5 6	Brazil Submarine		12½	13
4 12	Direct U States	−⅛	9¼	½
4 0	Eastern		16¼	½
4 1	Eastern Extensn.		16⅞	17⅛
4 7	National Telephn	+1/16	5¼	½
6 0	Tel. Constrn.		40	42

Yield p.c. £ s.	MINING AND LAND.	M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
10 18	Aladdin Gold		13/16	15/16
...	Bayley's Reward		9/6	10/0
...	Bechuanaland		2⅜	⅝
66 0	Broken Hill Prop.		2 1/16	3/16
...	Buffelsdoorn		5⅝	¾
...	Champ D'Or		4¼	½
8 0	Champion Reef		4 1/16	3/16
...	Char. S. Africa	−⅛	4	⅛
1 0	City & Suburban.		25¼	¾
3 15	Cons. G. Flds. Def.		9½	¾
...	Crœsus, New		2½	⅝
4 15	Crown Reef		10	¼
5 16	De Beers		20⅞	1⅛
7 15	Durban Rood'p'rt		7⅜	⅝
...	East Rand	−¼	5 1/16	3/16
...	Exploring Co.		6⅜	⅝
5 15	Ferreira		17¼	¾
4 18	Geldenhuis		6⅞	7⅛
3 0	Glencairn		4⅛	⅜
5 6	Griquld W. Diam.		7½	¾
4 7	Heriot		11½	12
4 10	Jagersfontein		10	¼
12 5	Jubilee		11½	12
9 18	Jumper's Gold		5⅜	⅝
11 7	Langlaagte		4⅞	5⅛
...	Londonderry		⅝	¾
...	May Consolid New		3½	⅝
7 18	Meyer & Charlton		7⅛	⅜
...	Modderfontein		16	½
...	Mozambique	−1/0	5/16	7/16
10 0	Mysore Gold		2⅞	3
6 10	Nigel	−3/16	6⅞	7
...	Nourse		5⅞	6⅛
7 0	Nundydroog		1⅞	2
...	Oceana Land		2⅞	3⅛
13 15	Ooregum Gold		3¼	⅜
6 0	Primrose, New		7 1/16	3/16
...	Rand Mines		31⅛	2
4 4	Rio Tinto	+¼	17¼	⅜
5 15	Robinson		8⅞	9⅛
1 10	Simmer and Jack		14¾	15
5 8	S. A. Exploration		11¾	12¼
8 10	Sheba		2	⅛
...	Wemmer		11¾	12
...	Wentworth Ord.		¾	⅞
...	West Aust. Explor		2 1/16	3/16
...	W. Aust Goldfield	+1/16	3¼	½
...	W. Aust. Concesn.		1 1/16	3/16
...	Zambesia Explor.		3¾	4

Yield p.c. £ s.	MISCELLANEOUS.	M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
5 11	Aerated Bread		5¼	6¼
3 12	Allsopps	+2	145	6
4 3	Do. Pref.	−½	143½	4½
...	Barker (John & Co)		2⅝	⅞
6 3	Bell's Asbestos		10¼	¾
5 2	Bryant and May		15½	16
3 9	Coats Ord.		24	½
3 10	Do. Pref.		16¾	17¼
nil.	Eastman's Ord		2⅝	⅞
12 0	Empire (15/- pd.)		3	½
12 0	Do. (10/- pd.)		2	½
3 10	Evans (D.H & Co)		2¼	½
5 18	Gordon Hotels		17¼	¾
3 19	Guinness & Co.		383	86
nil.	Ham'nd's Meat		1¾	2
4 12	Harrod's Stores		3⅝	⅞
3 10	Hudson's Bay		13½	14
9 15	London Tramwys		8½	9½
...	Maxim Nordenflt		2¼	⅜
10 10	Pears		4½	5
5 3	P. & O. Steam D		191	4
nil.	Primitiva Nitrate		1⅜	⅝
...	Rail. Invest. Def.	−½	19	20
6 13	Salt Union Sh'res		3⅝	⅞
nil.	San Donato		2¼	¾
14 15	San Jorge		6	¼
20 0	San Pablo		2	¼
9 0	S. Afric. Gld. Trst.		8⅛	⅜
2 18	Suez Canal	+½	133	6
...	Trustees Exctors.		⅛	1

MINE.	PRICE.	MINE.	PRICE.	MINE.	PRICE.	MINE.	PRICE.
Afrikander	2¾	De Lamar	1 5-32	Mainld Consols	1/16 pm	Southern Land	12/6
Amana (Went.)	¼	Dickens Custer	2/0	Mason & Barry	3¼	Spitzkop	1 1/16
Afr. Cons. Land	6/3	Empr's Coolg'die	1/16	Massi Kessi	10/0	Spes Bona	3¾
Afri. Coal Expl.	9/0	Exploratn, New	1⅛ pm	Metropolitan	2⅞	Springdale	3/6
African Estates	2⅛	Gld. Est. of Aust.	1⅛	Montana	13/0	S.A. Estates Mg.	6/3
Alaska Mexican	1⅜	George Goch	3¼	Mood Fortuna	1	S.A. Gen. Devel.	8/0
Alaska Treadwll	3⅜	Ginsberg	2¼	Moodie	1 1/16	Sthn. Jumpers	16/0
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Anglo-Fren. Ex.	3⅞xd	Golden South	1 1/16	Murchison Gift	5/3	S. Londonderry	7/9
Ang. Fh. Mat'le	4¾	Gordon Diamo'd	7/6	Mysore G'ldfi'ld	26/6	S. Swaziland	3/0
Aurora Gold	1⅜	Graskop	8/3	„ Harnhalli	4/0	St. John del Rey	1⅜
Aurora W. Und.	3⅛	Gt. De Kaap	5/9	„ Reef	7/0	Stanhope	1 1/16
Austin	1½	Guy Fawkes	12/6	„ West	20/0	Straits Develop	2 1/16
Austrn Bro. Hill	4/9	Hamptn Plains	3	Wynaad, New	20/0	Sutherland	13/0
Balaghat	4/0	Hampton Lands	5⅜	New Chums	16/3	S. W. Rand	2¼
Balkis Eestr'ng	5/0	Harmony Pref.	9/0	New Rand	1/16 pm	Tati Conces'ns	3¼
Balkis Land	5/9	Harquanala	2/6	N. Queensld Ag	1⅞	Tharsis	5¼
Barrett	14/6	Hend'son's Tvl	4 1/16	Nigel Extension	11/6	Thistle Reef	5/6
Bayley's Extend	⅝	Holcomb Val. Pt.	3/3	Nine Reefs, Nw.	3/9	Trans. Gen. As.	3⅛
Bayley's West.	1/16	Idaho	6/3	North Sheba	8/0	Transvaal Gold	4⅞
Bendigo	7/9	Jackson's	1/9	Orange R. Estats	5/6	Vanryn Estates	10⅛
Big Gold Quarry	3/6	Johan. Invest	4½	Ooregum Pref.	4	Victoria	3/3
Birthday Amald.	6/3	Jumper Exten.	9/0	Orion, New	3 7/16	Violet	1 1/16
Block B	26/0	Kaboonga	4/0	Paarl Central	1 9/16	Village Main Rf.	6¾
Brit. Bro. Hill.	8/0	Kangarilla	6/6	Pardy's Mozam	2¼	Waratah	9/6
Burma Ruby	21/6	Kangarilla Pref.	1⅛	Pardy's Range	11/6	W. A. Developt.	4½
Caledonian	4/3	Kleinfontein	6	Pelaez Silver	5/6	W.A. Ex. Fndrs.	62½
Cape Copper	2¼	Klerksdorp	25/6	Princess	3 1/16	W.A. Fin. Fdrs.	22½
Caratal	1/6	Knight's	8/3	Quebrada	5/16	W. Aus. Invest.	1 7/16
Central De Kaap	3/3	La Marguerite	22/0	Randfontein	43/6	West Van Ryn	5⅝
Charters Towers	4/6	Libiola	3⅞	Rand Rhodesia	2⅝	White Feather	2 1/16
Chrt. Towers Con	4/6	Lionsdale	12/6	Reine d'Or	18/6	W. A. Finance.	1 1/16
Comet	3⅛	Lisbon-Berlyn	6/9	Rhod. Mng. & Fi.	3/16 pm	Waihi	7
Cons. Gold Pref.	23/0	Louisd'Or, New	3/6	Rietfontein	4½	West Rand	3⅛
Copiapo	2⅜	Lower K'poort	10/9	Rothery Blk	1¼	Wolhuter	7/6
Day Dawn	12/6	Luipaard	21/6	Salisbury	5¼	Zapopan	9/9
Day Dawn P.C.	6/6	Main Reef, New	1½	Siam Explor.	15/16		

AMERICAN ASSURANCE ACCOUNTS.

A CHALLENGE.

THE BOAST OF NEW BUSINESS AND OTHER MATTERS.

Let it be known at the outset that in the criticisms which have recently appeared in our columns of the accounts for the past year issued by the great Mutual of New York and Equitable of the United States assurance companies we have ever had within us the sense of the magnitude of these concerns and the undoubtedly important services they are performing in the world of assurance. Their energy, their enterprise is admirable, their competition with our English institutions has been of advantage not only to the assurer, but, we believe, to those English institutions themselves. They are great factors in our present economic life, and are accordingly to be treated with praise and with respect. But they are not immaculate. When the Equitable was found to be overstating its new business to the extent of many millions, it was necessary to speak out. The Equitable admit the error, but think, according to the letter which they sent us the other day, that we might have whispered it in their private ear. That would not have met the case. The erroneous figures have been published broadcast, and even in the official circular in which the error is admitted and made light of, there are quotations from contemporaries in which the error is repeated. Moreover, the correct amount of new business is not stated yet; the erroneous figure was over £36,000,000; our expert estimated the correct figure at about £21,000,000, but this figure has met with neither confirmation nor denial. The original circular was used, and is being used, by all of our contemporaries, but the correction, such as it is, has appeared only in the pages of the *Pall Mall*. And yet the directors object to our speaking out. We do not think the correction has received nearly sufficient publicity.

To deal with the replies which the two companies have sent us to the other criticisms, equally, if not more, important than the one we have just mentioned, we find that both the Equitable and Mutual include under the head of new premiums in their English statements, bonuses and surrender values applied to purchase new insurance. In both companies these items tend to swell the amount of new premiums by very large amounts, and the question in dispute is whether or not these items ought to be included. First class English companies do not include them, and it is obviously not contemplated by the Life Assurance Companies' Act that such items should be included under the heading of premiums. It is no use wasting words, and briefly we challenge the Equitable and the Mutual to explicitly state to the Board of Trade how their return as to premium income is made up, and to take the Board of Trade's opinion as to whether these items should appear in the revenue account at all; and supposing they can persuade the Board of Trade to decide that they may appear, to ask further whether they should be included without it being stated in detail how the premium income is made up. A custom which has gradually grown up in America, and which is now being objected to in the States in the most vigorous fashion, should not be allowed to enter into the English accounts, where the custom does not exist. Including such items in English statements leads to the supposition that the new premiums so arrived at are bona-fide new business, on which commission is paid, instead of which they are analogous to the English custom of allotting bonuses as reversionary additions, and there are the best of reasons for not calling them premiums at all. There is no excuse whatever for abstaining from showing in detail how premium income is arrived at, as has hitherto been the practice of the Equitable and the Mutual. The effect is to make the expense ratios of these two companies compare vastly more favourably than they otherwise would with their English competitors. The figures given in our columns are not objected to by either company, and the principle concerned should be referred to the Board of Trade for settlement. Neither company can well refuse to accept the challenge.

In regard to what the Equitable say in their reply to the criticisms about the face value of instalment policies being advertised as new business while the real value has to be filed with the State Department, it is interesting to compare the different statements as to new business which are made public. They are as follows:

	dols.
Face value written (advertised in America)	217,115,988
Discounted value written	175,971,019
Discounted value actually paid for	101,693,284

The English management of the Equitable practically admit that this last figure is approximately the real amount of the new business.

The statement that "there are good reasons for regarding the surplus accrued on tontine policies as a liability rather than as surplus" is described in the reply of the Equitable as "an old contention always obviously absurd and long ago exploded." This sounds very well, but the facts sound better. Thirty-one million dollars out of 35 million are, according to the official report, "especially reserved for" tontine policies and are, as we understand it, as much the property of certain policyholders as the bonus additions in an English office, except that in one case they belong to a tontine class, in the other to the individual policy-holders. In the unlikely event of the Equitable becoming insolvent this tontine surplus would surely belong to the tontine policyholders; and in the probable event of the official valuation interest basis in the States becoming 3 per cent. instead of 4 per cent. as now, the tontine surplus would not be available for providing the increased reserves. If these statements are correct there certainly are, we contend, good reasons for regarding the tontine surplus as a liability rather than as an asset, and if they are not correct then the tontine policy-holders are in a bad plight, and no one who appreciates the point will care to take a tontine policy in the Equitable, for nothing is being accumulated for him which he can rely upon receiving at the end of the tontine period.

That is our case, briefly stated; our rejoinder to the replies to the criticisms with which the two American offices have favoured us. The points are simple. The Equitable can easily take steps to give wider publicity to a proper correction of the grave error into which they admit they have fallen in stating the volume of their new business; and as to the other points, we feel sure they are self evident, not only to the companies themselves, but to all our readers. If however, they are still in dispute we challenge, as we have said, an appeal to the assurance authorities of the Board of Trade. The companies are not so powerless as to render it necessary to make statements which every fair-thinking man must regard as misleading, to include items which should not be included, in order to make their returns compare more favourably than they otherwise would with the returns of their English competitors. Such manipulation of figures, far from serving a useful end, creates vague distrust. The American companies have already shown themselves amenable to reform, and when dealing with next year's accounts we hope to have nothing to write, except a eulogy of vast business fairly stated, and of incomparable energy brought to bear upon its development.

THE TALLOW TRADE.—The firmness in the tallow market after the last shipment was called died out in the auctions, as the demand was quite inadequate to the supply. Out of 2,000 casks catalogued not much more than one-third was sold, with little or no competition. There was no desire to press sales, so prices remain much the same as before, but here and there a concession would be made if buyers came to the front. A brand of fine mutton was sold at 25*s*., but with that exception only goods between 21*s*. 6*d*. and 22*s*. 6*d*. were wanted. So much tallow has arrived and gone into consumption during the last two months that it is not at all surprising to find the demand falling off, but with less coming forward we may drag along without any sensible change in values until the trade thinks of replenishing its stocks again. The European stocks are 2,000 tons more than they were a year ago, but outside this market there is very little tallow held. Full prices are asked and paid for goods afloat, and values on the spot are something like 6*d*. per cwt. under forward positions. The home melt is fairly plentiful, and is to be bought between 21*s*. and 20*s*. 6*d*. At the moment the market is uninteresting and featureless, and there is not even the proverbial straw to show which way the wind is blowing.

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£3,000 is required to meet ordinary daily expenses.

AN URGENT APPEAL is now made for DONATIONS to enable the Committee to carry on the work of the Hospital.

SECOND LIST OF STEWARDS.

The United States Ambassador.
His Grace the Duke of Fife, K.T. (President of the Hospital).
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
The Earl of Strafford.
The Viscount Gort.
The Viscount Duncannon.
The Bishop of Bath and Wells.
The Lord Kinnaird.
The Lord Monkswell.
General the Right Hon. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Kekewich.
General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., G.C.B.
Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Bart., M.P.
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Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards are urgently requested to send in their names to the Secretary at once.

ADRIAN HOPE, Secretary.

Publishers' Announcements.

(Continued from Page 4.)

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THE ROYAL, HOLBORN.—GRAND VARIETY COMPANY. G. H. Chirgwin the White-eyed Kaffir, Fannie Leslie, the Great Bale Troupe, Edwin Barwick, Ada Blanche, Dagmar and De Celle, Billie Barlow, Edwin Boyde, Giacinta della Rocca, The Poluskis, Louie Gilbert, Constance Moxon, Fred Horman, the Effie Quartette, the famous Yokohama Troupe, Rose Sylvester, and Miss Roma T. Roma and Mr. Frank Wood in the sketch "He and She." Prices from 6*d.* to £2 2*s.* Doors open every evening at 7.30, and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.30.—Manager, Mr. ARTHUR SWANBOROUGH.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895.

SEASON TICKETS, 10*s.* 6*d.* each, which entitle the owner to participate in the FIRST ANNUAL PRIZE DRAWING of the EARL'S COURT ART UNION, Established by authority of the Board of Trade.

The EXHIBITION will OPEN END of MAY.

Season Tickets will be available every day the Exhibition is open, and entitle each holder to a chance in the drawing of valuable Prizes, costing from £50 to 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

102 PRIZES of the total value of £172 15*s.* will be allocated to every two thousand Season Tickets.

1 PRIZE to every twenty Season Tickets.

For Prospectuses and Season Tickets, apply to the Season Ticket Department, Exhibition-buildings, Earl's Court, S.W.

OLYMPIA. OLYMPIA
MONSTER ATTRACTIONS. OPEN ALL DAY, from 12 to 11 P.M.
OLYMPIA'S LOVELY GARDENS ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
BOLOSSY KIRALFY'S LATEST SUCCESS, "THE ORIENT," AT 2.30 AND 8.30.
2,500 PERFORMERS 100 ELEPHANTS, HORSES, CAMELS, ETC.
GRANDEST SHOW ON EARTH. ONE CONTINUAL ROUND OF ENJOYMENT.
THOUSANDS of ONE SHILLING Reserved SEATS. NO EXTRAS.
ALL SIDE SHOWS FREE. No Extra Charges. Tickets 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, and 5*s.*

HOTEL LIST.

AT SUNNY BOSCOMBE.—AN IDEAL SPRING RESIDENCE. The HÔTEL BURLINGTON, with its charming surroundings of lovely Spring foliage, and pleasant grounds sloping to the sea. Luxuriously appointed. Moderate tariff. Bournemouth *East* Station. Tariffs also Burlington and Buckingham Palace Hotels, London.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE BY THE DAY OR WEEK.—THE HALL BUSHEY, HERTS.—Hourly Service from Euston and Broad-street, sixteen miles. Robt. J. Banning, M.D., Resident Physician. This magnificent mansion with its Pleasure Grounds (140 acres) forms the most charming Health Resort. Baths (Turkish, Swimming, &c.), free to Residents. West Herts Golf Club Course in Park. Electric Lighting. Private P.O. Telegraph (Tel. ad., "Hydro, Watford"; Telephone No. 17, Watford). Address Manager for prospectus.

FOLKESTONE.—The LEAS HOTEL is NOW OPEN for the reception of Visitors, after extensive alterations, decorations, and refurnishing. Elegant lounge hall, passenger lift; certified sanitation; excellent cuisine; moderate charges. The hotel is situated in private grounds, having good sea views, close to golf links.

ILFRACOMBE.—ILFRACOMBE HOTEL. The PRINCIPAL and only HOTEL facing the sea. Unrivalled sea frontage and open surroundings. Grounds five acres, with seven lawn tennis courts, croquet lawn. Large swimming bath. Elegant lounge hall. 250 rooms. Tariff of
H. R. GROVER, Manager.

LONDON.—HOTEL WINDSOR, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.—SPECIAL NOTICE. Electrically lighted throughout day and night. Moderate tariff. Table d Hôte, at separate tables, from 6.30 to 8.30 (open to non-residents). Turkish and Swimming Baths. Inclusive terms from 12*s.* per day.
J. R. CLEAVE and CO., Proprietors.

BUDGET, 1895.

The uncertainty prevailing in the Spirit Trade as to reimposition of duty 1894 has led to a great reduction in retailers' stocks, and as Old Whiskies must have time to recover from treatment to the standard of Strength usually sold,

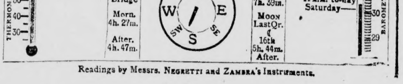
Messrs. WILLIAM TEACHER and SONS

Inform the Trade that they are prepared to meet all requirements, having large stocks of

HIGHLAND WHISKIES

(the Highland Cream and Australian Bonded included), bright, crisp, and firm to the palate, ready for immediate delivery and distribution.

GLASGOW, and 26, PHILPOT LANE, LONDON, E.C.



Readings by Messrs. NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

"Honest water which ne'er left man i' the mire."—SHAKSPEARE, "Timon of Athens."

PROMOTES APPETITE.
ASSISTS DIGESTION.
PROLONGS LIFE

"Johannis"

THE KING OF NATURAL TABLE WATERS.

To be obtained from all Chemists, Wine Merchants, and Stores at the following prices PER DOZEN, delivered:—

LONDON—Bottles, 6s.; ½-Bottles, 4s. 6d.; ¼-Bottles, 3s. 6d. COUNTRY—Bottles, 6s. 6d.; ½-Bottles, 5s.; ¼-Bottles, 3s. 9d.

And of all W. & A. GILBEY'S AGENTS throughout the Kingdom.

Proprietors: JOHANNIS LIMITED, 25, Regent-st., S.W. Springs: Zollhaus, Germany

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EXHIBITION OF OLD FURNITURE

(Mainly English XVIII. Century),

SATINWOOD & MAHOGANY

A Catalogue, with Introduction, Notes, and Illustrations by Miss K. M. Warren, will be sent on application POST FREE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Debenham and Freebody have just published a catalogue profusely illustrated, giving a complete description of their rare collection of antique furniture in SATINWOOD AND MAHOGANY."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 30th April, 1895.

"It is not often that the opportunity occurs of examining a collection of Eighteenth-Century furniture of the importance of that now on view at the show-rooms of Messrs. Debenham and Freebody. . . . A special feature of the exhibition are some pieces of old SATINWOOD dated from about 1780 to 1810. . . The exhibition is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs of old furniture."

ART JOURNAL (*Illustrated Article*), May Number.

"Messrs. Debenham and Freebody have acquired a few gems of Chippendale and Sheraton, of Heppelwhite and Mahew and Ince."

BLACK AND WHITE (*Illustrated Notice*), 13th April, 1895.

"In this particular exhibition special prominence is given to old SATINWOOD Furniture. . . . An important point is, of course, the decoration, and in regard to those which are embellished with paintings it is valuable to note that the decorations as well as the article itself are genuinely antique."

LADIES' PICTORIAL (*Illustrated Article*), 6th April, 1895.

"Messrs. Debenham and Freebody have issued a charmingly illustrated catalogue of Antique Furniture, mainly of the last century. . . . The best pieces are, of course, of considerable value, but the prices throughout are very reasonable, and many rare bargains are to be had."—COURT JOURNAL, 20th March, 1895.

"A remarkable collection of late Eighteenth-Century Furniture. . . . The collection is well worth a visit, and the catalogue is really a valuable and permanent addition to the literature of art furniture."—ST. PAUL'S, 1*st May*, 1895.

"Messrs. Debenham and Freebody must have spared no pains in getting together the collection of SATINWOOD and Eighteenth-Century Furniture which they are now showing at Wigmore-street. . . . One Sheraton cabinet and secretaire, painted with heads, floral wreaths, and ribbons, struck me as a finer example of decorated furniture than any to be seen at the South Kensington Museum."—THE LADY (*Illustrated Article*), 4th *April*, 1895.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY,

Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

(Three minutes' walk from Langham Hotel.)

ART GALLERIES.

GRAFTON GALLERIES.
"FAIR CHILDREN."
Patroness: H.R.H. Duchess of York.
10 to 6. Admission, 1s.; Wednesdays, 2*s.* 6*d.*
HENRY BISHOP, Secretary.

NEW GALLERY, REGENT STREET.—EXHIBITION of WORKS by LIVING ARTISTS. NOW OPEN. 9.30 to 7. Admission 1*s.*
L. C. LINDSAY, Sec.

ROYAL SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The SUMMER EXHIBITION is now open at 5A, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6. Admission 1*s.* Catalogues 1*s.*

THE GRAVES GALLERIES, 16, Pall Mall, S.W.
Now on EXHIBITION
A Choice Collection of
OIL PAINTINGS
by the late CHARLES JONES, R.C.A. A large variety of fine engravings in the Proof States after all the leading Artists always on view

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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Carpets Beaten by Steam Power, or freed from dust by Compressed Air: New Process.

MARSHALL and SNELGROVE beg to draw the attention of their numerous customers and the public to their system of beating carpets, whereby, in consequence of new and improved machinery, carpets of any size can be thoroughly beaten and freed from dust.

Experienced carpet-men sent, when desired to take up and re-lay carpets, at moderate charges.

VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET, W.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

MELBOURNE, Monday.—The Victorian Government have made arrangements with the agents of the Blue Anchor and Aberdeen lines for a three-weekly steamer service to England until September, and for a fortnightly service after that month. The steamers making this service will convey frozen produce to England at reduced rates.—*Reuter.*

FOURTH EDITION.

THE RELIEF OF CHITRAL.

SUMMER TO BE PASSED IN THE COUNTRY.

General Gatacre and the bulk of his flying column halted at Kala Drosh last week until the full amount of supplies arranged for him was brought up. Then, with part of the Buffs, the 25th Punjaub, and the 4th Goorkhas and a couple of mountain guns, he pushed forward along the eastern bank of the river by way of Gaurat. Chitral was reached on Friday night, and there is now telegraphic communication between Kala Drosh and the lately beleaguered fort. General Gatacre was met outside Chitral by Colonel Kelly and several other officers. All will remain until the arrival of General Low. Everything is well at Chitral. General Low and staff crossed the Lowari Pass early on Friday, and are now at Kala Drosh. Colonel Durand has been left at Ashreth. General Stedman, in command of the line of communication, will remain at Dir for the present. By his directions the various camps right along the route from Dargai to Kala Drosh will forthwith move to high ground. This is considered additional proof that we are to pass the summer, at any rate, in this country. It has been arranged that the line from Ashreth shall be held, and the various posts garrisoned by the Buffs, the Bengal Sappers, the 4th Goorkhas, and several mountain batteries. The remainder of the troops will be kept south of the Lowari Pass. General Low will proceed to Chitral, whither six months' food supplies are now on the way. If the home Government should sanction the permanent occupation of Chitral, the necessary warlike stores will be forwarded with the least possible delay. Meantime, nothing is being done in this respect.

THE AGITATION IN CYPRUS.

TURKISH RESIDENTS LEAVE THE ISLAND.

Larnaca, Monday.—The Mufti of Cyprus and several of the leading Turkish residents have left the island for Constantinople. The object of their journey is believed to be to confer with the Ottoman authorities regarding the meetings lately held by the Greek population in Cyprus in favour of union with Greece and the abolition of the Turkish tribute. Meanwhile the Mufti has counselled the Turkish population to remain quiet.—*Reuter*.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE IN INDIA.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS KILLED.

Bombay, Monday.—A terrible cyclone yesterday burst over Guntakal. Its full fury was experienced at the Maratha Railway station, where two passengers were killed and six others severely injured. The railway shed was converted into a heap of ruins. The signal posts and wires were blown down, and railway carriages were blown off the line and overturned.—*Central News.*

JAPAN AND THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

New York, Monday.—According to a telegram from Tokio, Japan is seeking to secure for herself privileges in connection with the projected Nicaragua Canal equal to those which will be enjoyed by all other Powers apart from the United States.—*Reuter.*

THE FRENCH PREMIER AT BORDEAUX.

Paris, Monday.—M. Ribot, the Premier, and the Ministers of Justice and Commerce, returned here from Bordeaux last night. The Moderate Republican journals this morning express their approval of M. Ribot's speech after the opening of the Bordeaux Exhibition, regarding it as showing firmness of purpose and confidence in the country's future. The Conservative and Radical journals, on the other hand, remark with dissatisfaction that the speech announced fresh taxation at a time when the nation was demanding reforms, and they predict an approaching defeat of the Ministry. —*Reuter.*

FRENCH ROYALIST BANQUET.

Paris, Monday.—A banquet to commemorate the day of St. Philippe took place at the Hôtel Continental yesterday evening, about 500 guests being present, including all the principal Monarchists in Paris. Several Royalist speeches were delivered, and it was formally resolved to send an address to the Duke of Orleans, assuring him of the unswerving devotion of all present to the cause of national monarchy, and expressing their homage and loyalty to the Duke himself.—*Reuter.*

RETURN OF LORD DUFFERIN TO PARIS.

Paris, Monday.—Lord and Lady Dufferin returned to Paris from England yesterday evening. The British Ambassador made a stop at Dover, in order to inspect in detail the new harbour works now under construction at that port.—*Reuter.*

EXPULSION OF ANARCHISTS FROM FRANCE.

Paris, Monday.—Two Italian Anarchists have been expelled from France. They were taken to the Italian frontier and were there handed over to the Italian authorities.—*Reuter.*

TERRIBLE DEATH FROM BURNING.

While Mdme. Gerson, the young wife of a banker in the Rue Moncey, Paris, was having her hair dressed before going to a dinner party. Her hair, which had been rubbed with some inflammable fluid and was hanging over the back of her chair to dry, caught fire by some means and at once enveloped her head in a blaze. The frightened hairdresser ran away without rendering her any assistance, but the flames were finally extinguished by rolling the terrified woman in blankets. All that medical assistance could accomplish was done for her, but she had been terribly burned about the head and arms, and her system was suffering from shock. The unfortunate lady succumbed on Saturday to her injuries.

THE POPULATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, Monday.—The quinquennial census of Buenos Ayres has been completed, and the official returns are now issued. The population now numbers 653,145, thus showing the Argentine capital to be the largest Spanish speaking city in the world, and the most populous in the Southern Hemisphere. In 1890 the population of Buenos Ayres was just over 561,000.—*Central News.*

ANOTHER INSURGENT VICTORY IN CUBA.

New York, Monday.—According to a telegram from Tampa, Florida, the headquarters of the Cuban revolutionists in the United States, the Cuban insurgent leader, Gomez, is reported to have gained another victory over the Government forces at Boryey. The Spanish troops, who were under the command of General Salcedo, are stated to have lost a thousand men. —*Reuter.*

THE UNION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The reply of the Canadian Government to Newfoundland's ultimatum has been received at St. John's. Its nature is still kept secret, but it is believed that it is favourable, and that the Imperial Government will assume five million dollars of Newfoundland's debt, leaving ten millions as Canada's share, as proposed by the Dominion Government. This would secure the completion of the railway, and probably decide the question in favour of confederation with Canada.

THE BELGIAN POISONING CASE.

The sentence of death passed upon Madame Joniaux, for the murder of her sister and two other relatives, has been commuted by the King into penal servitude for life.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN IN PARIS

THE ENGLISH DEBT TO JOAN OF ARC.

Paris, Monday.—Cardinal Vaughan assisted yesterday afternoon at a service in the chapel of the Passionist Fathers. At half-past three, when the Cardinal entered, there was not a vacant seat in the building. Before pronouncing the Benediction, Cardinal Vaughan advanced to the screen separating the chancel from the nave and addressed the congregation, which included a large portion of the English, Irish, and American colonies, in English. Referring to the recent Joan of Arc celebrations, his Eminence spoke of the great French heroine without reserve, but without saying anything which might wound his own fellow-countrymen. The English, he said, owed her many things for which they ought to feel grateful. Had it not been for her intervention the Plantagenets might have gained the throne of France. They would then certainly have wished to live in that beautiful country, which would have become the chief jewel in their crown, and then there would have been no kingdom of Great Britain. Joan of Arc, instead of the Angel of War had now become for all Catholic nations the Angel of Peace. The Archbishop next pointed out in what way the Maid of Orleans formed a uniting link between France and Great Britain, and concluded his discourse by indignantly denouncing any idea of a fratricidal struggle between the two countries. A large number of Roman Catholics awaited the prelate's departure in the street, and as he left the building all knelt down on the pavement to receive his benediction.—*Reuter.*

THE DUKE OF YORK IN SHEFFIELD.

The Duke and Duchess of York visited Sheffield on Saturday, where they received addresses from the Corporation, the Cutlers' Company, and the town trustees. The Duchess then opened a new wing of the Royal Hospital, and laid the first stone of a new ward building. The Royal guests were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Corporation, and in the afternoon the Duchess presented prizes and long-service medals to Sheffield Volunteers in Norfolk Park.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Duke of Fife presided on Saturday night at the Hôtel Métropole at the annual dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. In the course of his speech, in which he made an urgent appeal for funds, he said it could not be denied that of late years every form of art had made rapid progress. Appreciation of what was beautiful in Nature, and perception of form and colour, were becoming gradually diffused among all classes, so that art, as it should, was really beginning to exert a civilizing influence in every direction, and was generally raising the tone of our national life. During the evening Mr. Sebag Montefiore offered the institution a house on the Cliff at Ramsgate, which gift was gladly accepted.

THE ANGLO-ARMENIAN DEPUTATION.

The deputation to Lord Rosebery from the Ango-Armenian Association on the subject of the Armenian atrocities, which was announced to take place this morning at 10, Downing-street, has been postponed, but will probably wait upon the Premier in the course of a day or two.

ANOTHER PARAFFIN LAMP FATALITY.

TERRIBLE ENDING TO A DOMESTIC QUARREL.

A terrible paraffin lamp fatality is reported from Bolton. A married woman, named Duckworth, quarrelled with her husband, and in the course of the dispute threw a lighted paraffin lamp at him. It set the house on fire, and the woman was fearfully burned and died yesterday.

CURIOUS SCENE IN THE CITY.

Much excitement was caused to-day in Farringdon-street by a small accident. A drove of oxen was being driven to the Caledonian Market when one of the animals got its foot in a sewer grate. The animal fell, and just at that moment a 'bus came up and ran over the animal's imprisoned leg and broke it. Several thousand people were attracted to the spot, and the street was blocked for some time. Eventually a butcher was requisitioned, and he killed the animal where it lay in the street.

DROWNING ACCIDENT AT CHERTSEY.

A sad accident occurred yesterday near Chertsey Lock, resulting in the death of a domestic servant named Kate Green, whose home is at Windsor. The unfortunate girl and a fellow female servant and a man servant in the employ of Admiral Greville, of Laleham, were carried over the Tumbling Bay in a punt, which was smashed to pieces. The man saved himself, and the other girl was rescued in an exhausted condition by Marsh, the lock-keeper; but Green disappeared in the deep water, and the body has not yet been recovered.

SHOCKING DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A search party on Saturday found the dead bodies of Mrs. Wilkinson, widow, and James Tyrell, aged six, her grandson, in a burn of Earnock Glen, a couple of miles from Hamilton. They had been missing since Thursday. The old woman had decoyed the boy, whom she met on the way from school, and cut his throat and then her own.

STRANGE DEATH OF TWO BOYS.

Two youths, named Thomas Parr and Stephen Ashby, went yesterday morning to the Washwood Heath Brickyard to bathe, and while playing on a plank which overhangs a pit containing 60 ft. of water, it tipped up and let them in. Neither could swim, and locked in each other's arms they immediately sank. Parr's brother made a brave attempt to rescue them, and he almost lost his own life in doing so. The bodies were recovered half an hour afterwards.

BOATING FATALITY IN IRELAND.

Mr. Moore, cashier at the Northern Bank, Ballycastle, co. Antrim, Mr. Sparrow, son of the late Rev. Mr. Sparrow, Rector of Moneymore, and Mr. Hay, son of the late Sir James Hay, left Ballycastle for Cushendall yesterday. When at Fairhead, on their return last night, the boat was struck by a squall and foundered. Mr. Hay and Mr. Sparrow were drowned. Mr. Moore reached a rock, from which he swam ashore.

FIRE AT AN IRISH COLLEGE.

A destructive fire took place yesterday morning at All Hallows College, Drumcondra. The chapel, a beautiful Gothic building, was totally destroyed, and the main building, in which there were two hundred students and priests, was threatened.

AN INVALID'S DETERMINED SUICIDE.

The Blackburn Coroner to-day received information of the determined suicide of an operative named Thomas Bond, aged sixty-three. Bond had been suffering from cancer in the stomach for twelve months, and yesterday, when his wife went downstairs to make breakfast, he got up, cut his throat with a razor, and hanged himself with a piece of blind-cord to the bedpost. He was discovered dead by his daughter a few minutes afterwards.

BIG PRICES AT THE LYNE STEPHENS' PICTURE SALE.

This celebrated collection of pictures was sold at Christie's on Saturday. The seventy-eight examples realized altogether £46,876. Among the highest prices obtained were 4,300 guineas for a "Portrait of an Infanta," by Velasquez; for Murillo's "Faith Presenting the Eucharist," 2,350 guineas; Cuyp's "Portrait of the Prince of Orange and his Sons," 2,000 guineas; an interior with figures, by Terburg, 1,950 guineas; a scene in front of an inn door, by Isaac Ostade, 1,660 guineas; "Portrait of a Lady of the Court of Louis XV.," by Nattier, 2,900 guineas; "La Game d'Amour," by Watteau, 3,350 guineas; "Portrait of a Lady," by Mme. Vigée le Brun, 2,250 guineas; "Sporting Dogs and Gamekeeper," by Troyon, 2,850 guineas.

Alderman Sir Jerome Murch, who had been seven times Mayor of Bath, died to-day.

Londoners generally will hear with regret that the Temple authorities have resolved to discontinue the annual show of chrysanthemums in the Temple Gardens.

JABEZ BALFOUR AT BOW STREET.

INVESTIGATION COMMENCED.

LEGAL BRICKS AND MORTAR.

The prisoner Balfour was brought up again before Sir John Bridge, at Bow-street, this morning, and the prosecution began in real earnest, with the calling of evidence. Mr. Horace Avory conducted the examination of the first witness, who was Mr. T. W. Goldring, solicitor, member of a firm in practice at 28, Abchurch-lane. Needless to say, the solicitor from Abchurch-lane was technical and the very antithesis of entertaining. His testimony was made up of building agreements, mortgages, contracts, and bricks and mortar. Certainly these bricks and mortar were the materials with which the Treasury hoped to build a wall around Balfour's liberty, but this legal bricklaying was not edifying to watch. Mr. Goldring was the solicitor in 1885 to the Whitehall Court (Limited), a company who held the Whitehall estate site under a building agreement. A man named Carr had a contract to build upon the ground, and he had mortgaged his interest under that contract. Witness entered into negotiations with Balfour for the sale of the Whitehall Court Company's estate, and Balfour suggested that Hobbs and Co. should purchase it. A discussion of terms resulted in £57,500 being agreed upon as the purchase price—£25,000 to go to the Whitehall Court Company, and £32,500 to go to Carr. Balfour was not acting as the chairman of a company, or anything of that sort, at the time these terms were arranged. He was acting in his personal capacity. Following upon this, witness saw H. G. Wright, the solicitor to Hobbs and Co., and discussed with him the terms of the agreement in order that it might be formally drawn up. Indeed, witness drafted the agreement, and sent it to Wright. Mr. John O'Connor was very active in jumping up to protest against Mr. Avory's alleged practice of suggesting dates to the witness, or of leading in other ways. On one occasion Mr. O'Connor pointed out that counsel was actually correcting witness. "He is not by any means the first witness I have corrected," answered Mr. Avory, sweetly, with a soft answer, which failed to turn away Mr. O'Connor's wrath.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AND THEIR CHARGES.

INTERESTING ACTION BY A TRAVELLER.

A case of interest to railway travellers came before Mr. Justice Mathew in the Queen's Bench Division to-day, the point at issue being a somewhat important one. The plaintiff, a Mr. Nicholson, brought an action against the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company as to whether they were entitled to charge what they do for a first-class ticket to Calais. Mr. Channel, Q.C., who appeared for the plaintiff, suggested that the railway company were charging a larger sum than the maximum amount which by statute they could charge. The plaintiff, who went abroad frequently, sought to recover £1 in respect of five journeys upon which he alleged he had overpaid four shillings upon each, and he also asked for a declaration as to what the fare was. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants were only entitled to charge 3*d.* per mile, making the fare in all £1 9*s.* 8*d.*, made up in this way: Victoria to Dover, 3*d.* per mile—19*s.* 3*d.*; steamboat fare (not disputed), 8*s.*, and 2*s.* 5*d.* harbour dues. The defendants pleaded that in addition to the 3*d.* per mile they were entitled to charge 1*s.* each upon two sections of their line, one near Victoria and the other at St. Mary Cray on the Mid Kent Railway, and also a charge of 2*s.* for carrying luggage from the train to the steamboat, making the fare £1 13*s.* 6*d.* in all. Mr. Justice Mathew: The field of battle is a small section at Victoria, and a portion in Mid-Kent, upon which the defendants say they are entitled to charge one shilling each; that will turn the scale between you as regards the fare. Mr. Channel: And we say they are not entitled to charge two shillings for any additional services rendered, such as carrying the luggage.

Mr. Cripps, Q.C., counsel for the defendants, read extracts from a number of Acts of Parliament.

THE MURDER OF A CHILD AT BARNET.

COLLAPSE OF THE TREASURY CASE.

Thomas Osborne was brought up in custody at the Barnet police-court to-day charged on remand with murdering the little girl, Lydia Hills, at New Barnet. The Treasury, as was expected from recent developments, offered no further evidence against the prisoner, and the chairman said that under the circumstances there was no option but to discharge him. Osborne was then liberated.

STRANGE SCENE AT A MURDER TRIAL.

A WIFE AS WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

A remarkable scene took place in Toronto on Saturday at the trial of the brothers Hyam for the murder of William Wells, for the purpose of obtaining the money for which his life had been insured. The wife of one of the brothers appeared as a witness for the Crown, and gave her reasons for believing that her husband had killed Wells by dropping an elevator weight on his head. She also submitted to the inspection of the bench letters written to her by her husband. The taking of her testimony occupied three hours. All at once her eyes, for the first time during the day, met those of her husband in the dock. A loud shriek rang through the crowded court-room, and she fell to the floor in a swoon. It was five hours before she could be restored to consciousness. This is the first time in the history of North America that a wife has appeared to give testimony against her husband, which the Canadian law allows, if it be done of the woman's own free will.

MUSIC-HALL ACROBATS ON STRIKE.

THEIR MORAL NATURE SHOCKED.

The "nude bronze statue" continues to be excellently well advertised, and the latest scene—which occurred on Saturday in the New York Casino—should preserve its popularity for a long time to come. After the Dutch acrobats, the "Yoscarys," who have been performing in New York since the termination of their engagement at the Empire Theatre in London, had finished their "turn," one of them came to the footlights and said that their moral nature was shocked at having to appear on the same stage with Miss Bessie Stanton, who poses as the statue, and that they should decline to appear further. The speech was no sooner concluded than a number of stage hands rushed upon the "Yoscarys," hustled them off the stage, and thence into the street

OPENING OF THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION.

The Amsterdam Exhibition was opened on Saturday, the buildings and grounds covering over 160,000 square metres. It comprises exhibits connected with the building and furnishing of hotels and cafés, the construction and equipment of railways and ships, the latest electric inventions, and general industries. One of the features is an electric restaurant, where the services of waiters are dispensed with and the guests are served by electric contrivances, while another attraction is a reproduction of Old Holland.

CHOLERA-STRICKEN SHIP IN THE THAMES.

A steamship from the River Plate arrived at Gravesend on Saturday and was detained by the port medical officer as infected with cholera. A fatal case had occurred on March 16, the patient dying within twenty-four hours. There were four other cases of a somewhat suspicious character, but all recovered. The vessel's bedding and clothing, &c., were thoroughly disinfected, and the ship released at night.

AILING AND CONVALESCENT.

Duke of Orleans.—Continues to make progress.

Lady Fitzwilliam.—Gradual but decided improvement.

Duke of Hamilton.—Had a slight fit a few days ago, but is now somewhat better.

Lord Justice Lindley.—Hopes to be able to resume his official duties in a few days.

Sir Henry James.—Much better.

A dispute has been avoided in the Bolton building trade by the employers to-day conceding an advance from 8½*d.* to 9*d.* per hour, and reducing the working hours from 52 per week to 49½ in the winter and 47 in the summer.

POLITICS IN THE WALWORTH ROAD.

A SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Seedy respectability is the prominent characteristic of the Walworth-road on any evening of the week except Saturday. On Saturday night all is changed; you can't see the street for the people, and the business done under your very nose oppresses the imagination. There is a place in the world for everything. Perhaps that is the chief reason why it is habitable. The denizens of Walworth on Saturday night pour into the Walworth-road, with the easy consciousness that there is nothing in the whole wide world they [illegible] want which they cannot obtain at a reasonable price, from a political ticket to a surgical instrument. Last Saturday night the excitement of the Walworthians was somewhat increased by the sense of the impending election, which turns the eyes of the whole country on those who take their pleasure in the Walworth-road. Vendors of books, scrap iron, oysters, fish, old clothes, confectionery, &c., also paraded either in their hats or on their stalls the ticket of one or other of the three candidates. Three costers, broad, powerful-looking men, turned up a side street out of the Walworth-road, and for lack of better to do I followed them. We came to the corner of a street where a meeting was being held in support of the Socialist candidate. An orator stood on a chair and harangued the crowd. He was a young man dressed in an overcoat and a red ribbon. With his hands resting on his hips he swayed his body from side to side, and shouted at the top of his voice. The elder of the three costers pushed his way into the middle of the crowd and we followed in his wake.

"Wot we want to do," shouted the orator, "is

To Prevent a Bloody Revolution."

"'Ear, 'ear!" said a little white-faced man with very large eyes and an absurdly small moustache. He had a shrill, piping voice.

"A lot you'd do," said the coster, scornfully; only he qualified his statement with the same adjective that the orator had applied to the revolution.

"And it it is to prevent a bloody revolution," continued the orator, "that the Social Democrats of Walworth are running Comrade Lansbury as a candidate. The d'y is coming—" "So's to-morrer," cried a voice in the crowd, at which there was some laughter. "The d'y is coming, I s'y, w'en it will be proved to demonstaration that the Liberal party has been the worst henemies of the working man. Now you 'ave a Liberal candidate, for whom the toilers of Walworth are asked to record their votes. Colonel Reade s'ys that there's 'ardly any difference between 'im and Comrade Lansbury. Is Colonel Reade a working man? Has 'e earned his bread by the sweat of his brow? Does 'e know the sorrers and the 'ardships of the working man? Does 'e know what it is to be 'ungry and tired and unemployed?"

"No!" cried the little white-faced man, "'e don't know nothink."

"Don't you be goin' for to 'urt yourself, now," said the coster, who seemed to have taken the little man under his special protection. "You'll be ill after all this."

"But it is said that if you don't vote for Colonel Reade you'll 'elp Bailey to get in. Well, let 'im get in. We'll 'ave the right 'orse to ride then; we'll 'ave the donkey by the ear. We know we'll get nothink from the Tories; but

The Liberals Promise Anythink and Do Nothink.

Mr. Asquith in his Factory Bill, w'ich I 'ave carefully read, offers you with one finger wot 'e takes away from you with nine. There was a pore man wot was a tailor to trade; 'e worked from eight in the morning to ten o'clock at night. And wot was his wages, Government wages? Eleven bob a week; and out of that 'e 'ad to give three bob to a woman. Well, we laid that case before all the members of the Government. We said it's bad enough for the man, but wot is it for the woman? And to that question the Government, the Liberal Government of this country, has made no reply. And what is the result of wages like that? Your children are stunted in intellect and in growth; they are poor, miserable little creatures. But the children of the Capitalists, w'ich live on the blood and sweat and sinew of the working man, are broad and tall and fat, and it ain't no credit to them that they go to the universities and break the record. Therefore we appeal to the working men of Walworth on be'alf of their children and their wives. Don't vote for them as live on you; vote for yourselves and Comrade Lansbury. If you vote for Reade you'll vote for the Government w'ich does nothink for you but calls itself your friend. If you vote for Bailey and beer you'll get Bailey without the beer. Vote for Lansbury and avert a bloody revolution. Vote for Lansbury and more wages. Vote for the man w'ich is one of yourselves. Vote for the unemployed w'ich has nothink to eat and drink in the best season of the year. Vote for the downfall of the Capitalist w'ich robs you of your wages. Vote for the peaceful revolution w'ich will make us all one family and share and share alike. Now one of our comrades will take round the hat—"

"Come aw'y, old mate; e's made my jor ache."

The coster thus addressed turned round and pushed his way out of the crowd. "I tell you wot, Bill," he said, "we'll vote for the bloody revolution and the beer."

We wended our way back to the Walworth-road and down to the Elephant and Castle.

PHOTOGRAPHING WILD ANIMALS.

THE ACTION AGAINST AN ARTIST.

The case of Gambier Bolton *v.* Cecil Aldin and others was heard in the Queen's Bench Division on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Grantham, without a jury. The plaintiff in this case, Mr. Gambier Bolton, is a fellow of the Zoological Society and a public lecturer on natural history. For the purpose of illustrating his lectures he had spent a great deal of his life in the different British and Continental zoological collections, and had travelled in various out-of-the-way parts of the world, photographing wild and other animals, at great risk not only to his health from fevers, but on more than one occasion even to life itself, when attacked by his models. The present action was to recover penalties and damages for the copyright of one of these photographs (that of a tiger yawning), which had been infringed by the defendant, who had drawn it as a full page illustration in the *Sketch* last January, and further, an injunction was asked to restrain him for the future. Those of the defendants who represented the *Illustrated London News* (the proprietors of the *Sketch*) having consented to there being an injunction against them, and to pay costs up to a certain point, were discharged from the action, and proceedings were continued only against the one defendant, Aldin. Mr. Willes Chitty was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. Willis Bund for defendant, and considerable amusement was caused in court by plantiff's replies to Mr. Kemp during cross-examination. On the plaintiff handing to the judge a copy of his photograph which was in dispute,

Counsel Rose to His Feet and Loudly Protested

against the print being admitted as evidence, as he declared that it was not a photograph at all but an engraving, and on the witness asking counsel if he was prepared to swear to this, and receiving no reply, he informed the court that instead of being printed in the ordinary purple colour it was printed in bromide (black and white) on rough paper. A little later, whilst counsel was doing his utmost to convince the court that the defendant's drawing was not made from the plaintiff's photography, he was met with the crushing rejoinder that the tiger shown in the disputed print had a cancerous growth in the mouth which the photograph showed very plainly, and that the artist had not only actually traced this in, but had considerably enlarged it, fancying that it was a part of the mouth itself, and that witnesses were present to prove this. The plaintiff admitting that he was pleased to think of artists using his studies as references, was asked by counsel where then he drew the line, but he subsided, amidst considerable laughter, when the witness replied that photographic artists did not draw lines, but left that to "mechanics in art" like the defendant. After evidence from Mr. Nettleship, the animal painter, and Mr. Frank Bishop, a photographic expert, the plaintiff's case came to a sudden end, as counsel for defendant declined to call any witnesses, and Mr. Justice Grantham gave judgment for the plaintiff on all points, granting the injunction asked for, and awarding him £50—£10 as penalty, and £40 as damages—with costs.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

Lord Selborne has decided to test the question whether a peer of the realm can continue to sit in or be elected to the House of Commons. The formal announcement is made in a long letter to the *Times* to-day from the Hon. George Curzon, M.P., and the Hon. St. John Brodrick, M.P., who have been associated with Lord Selborne when he was Lord Wolmer in advocating certain opinions regarding the status of members of the House of Commons succeeding to a peerage, concerning which question a Committee of the House of Commons, after sitting for eleven months, has arrived at no decision.

Mr. Curzon and Mr. Brodrick point out that it has been the common standpoint of every prominent statesman of either party who has advocated the reform of the House of Lords that some modification of the hereditary principle is desirable, and is, moreover, certain to come, and they ask, Is it either conceivable or fair that such a change, when it comes, should have the effect of excluding men from the House of Lords who may desire to sit there, while including men who have no wish to abandon the public service which they may have undertaken elsewhere? If blood and succession to titles did not incapacitate Lord Castlereagh after he became Lord Londonderry in 1821 from continuing to lead the House of Commons, and if they did not prevent Lord Palmerston from being Prime Minister in that House until his death, upon what logical grounds, the two hon. gentlemen ask, should they be held to preclude an English peer from the same privilege?

If Lord Selborne does not apply for his writ of summons they contend that he is taking neither a novel nor a revolutionary step. Already two peers—the late Lord Tenterden and the present Lord Iddesleigh—have, by similar inaction, refrained from becoming lords of Parliament in order to continue in the enjoyment of posts in the Civil Service believed to be incompatible with a seat in the House of Lords; and it is contended by Mr. Curzon and his colleague that any other peer should be allowed to act in the same manner in order to continue the enjoyment of another disqualifying service—that of the House of Commons.

They point out that the published evidence laid before the Vacation of Seats Committee of the House of Commons has clearly established (1) that a peer of the realm is not a lord of Parliament until he has been called by writ of summons to the House of Lords; (2) that the House of Commons has only twice issued a writ vacating a seat without the allegation of the issue of such writ of summons to the House of Lords, and in each case has been found to have made a mistake; (3) that a writ of summons to the House of Lords is only issued upon action taken by the heir; and that (4) there is no statutory disqualification for a peer from sitting in the House of Commons. The constitutional problem raised in this matter will be tested by Lord Selborne before the most authoritative tribunal to which it may be possible to refer it.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Lord Welby as chairman of the Royal Commission to inquire into the administration and management of the military and civil expenditure of India, and into the apportionment of charge between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of India. The Commission will be constituted of the following:—Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., Mr. W. L. Jackson, M.P., the Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Bart., Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., M.P., Sir E. W. Hamilton, Sir James Peile, Sir Andrew Scoble, M.P., Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., W. S. Caine, M.P., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., Mr. R. H. Knox, and Mr. G. L. Ryder, with Mr. Richmond Ritchie as secretary.

In connection with the Northern Union of Conservative Associations a conference will be held at Cockermouth on Thursday, the 30th inst., at which it is hoped to have the attendance of the Unionist candidates for all the Cumberland constituencies. The Earl of Dunraven will address a great Unionist demonstration in the theatre at 8 P.M., and the following have already signified their intention to support him on the platform: Mr. T. Wrightson, M.P., Mr. S. P. Foster (Conservative candidate, Carlisle), Mr. Augustus Helder (Conservative candidate, Whitehaven), Mr. Henry Howard (Unionist candidate, North Cumberland), and Mr. T. Milvain, Q.C.

A CORONER'S REMARKS TO A BABY-FARMER.

An inquest was held on Saturday into the death of an infant known as Florence Wilfred Jones, aged seventeen months, the adopted daughter of Charlotte Blackburn. Mrs. Blackburn has already undergone a term of imprisonment for a case known as the "Acton Baby-Farming." Charlotte Blackburn said she resided at 27, Roxell-road, Shepherd's Bush. The baby was her adopted child. She received it from a lady in a cab at Portland-road station, and the gentleman with her said her name was Jones. Dr. Richard Jackson said death was due to bronchial pneumonia. This might be predisposed by overcrowding or improper feeding. After a long deliberation the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence and added the following rider: "We are of opinion, after hearing the evidence, that Mrs. Blackburn is not a fit person to take care of children. We further wish to comment on the present laws, which do not enforce registration in every case where infants are taken in for profit." The coroner informed Mrs. Blackburn of this, and then publicly stated that in future he should hold an inquest on every child dying at Mrs. Blackburn's house.

DEATH OF COLONEL GARDEN-CAMPBELL.

We regret to announce the death of Colonel Francis William Garden-Campbell, of Troup, Banffshire, which took place at his London residence, 7, Beaufort-gardens, on the 10th inst. He was the only son of the late Mr, Francis Garden-Campbell, of Troup, Banffshire, and Glenlyon, Perthshire. Born in 1840, he was in the Scots Fusiliers Guards in his youth, and took a great interest in the Volunteer movement, having been Colonel of the Banff Artillery Volunteers. He was a deputy-lieutenant and J.P. for Banffshire. His second wife, to whom he was only married last year, survives him; he will be succeeded in the possession of Troup by the next heir of entail, his cousin, Mr. Francis Garden-Campbell. The body will be conveyed to Troup and interred in the family vault at Turriff on Friday next.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M.—Bournemouth, N., fine; Ilfracombe, E., fine; Portsmouth, N., fine; Plymouth, E., fine; Southampton, S.W., fine; Weymouth, N.E., fine; Llandudno, fine, dry, light breeze, W., sea calm; Queenborough, S.E., fine; Herne Bay, S.E., fine; Ramsgate, E., wet; Dover, N., overcast, sea smooth, probable passage smooth; Barmouth, fine morning, but dull, sea calm, southerly breeze; Brighton, N.E., unsettled, sea smooth, 61; Eastbourne, N.E., fine morning, sea calm, 61; Hastings, N.E., fine, sea calm, 61; Worthing, N.E., unsettled, sea calm, 60; Cromer, S.W., fine; Lowestoft, S., clear; Ipswich, fine; Colchester, fine; Harwich, fine; Southend, fine; Newmarket, fine; Aberystwith, W., fine, sea smooth; Folkstone, E., fine, sea smooth.

At 9.30 A.M.—Calais, fine, some clouds, light wind, smooth sea, 54; Paris, sunshine, 62; Marseilles, clear sky, 64; Cannes, lovely morning, 66; Nice, fine morning, 66; Monte Carlo, blue sky, 64; Baden-Baden, clear sky, 54; Brussels, fine morning, 61; Ostend, lovely morning, 62; Zermatt, fine morning, 52; Sierre-Montana, very fine; Les Avants Montreux, lovely morning, 46; Vevey, fine, 55; Lausanne, very fine, 57; Berne, clear sky, 50; Interlaken, lovely morning, 50; Neuchatel, blue sky, 52; Chateau d'Oex Rossinières, warm sun, 54; Geneva, lovely morning, 54.

TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

Mails to be Despatched.—Morning: To West Coast of Africa via Liverpool (parcel mails). Evening: To South-West Coast of Africa, &c., via Liverpool; to Mexico via Liverpool (parcel mails).

Mails Due.—From West Coast of Africa via Liverpool; from Canada, &c., via Londonderry.

Private Ship Letters.—The *Basuto*, from Dartmouth for Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira; the *Albert*, *Edith*, *Swift*, or *Leona*, from Hull for Rotterdam; the *Hanza*, *Sultan*, *Flamingo*, or *Sprite*, from Hull for Hamburg; the *Eldorado* or *Domino*, from Hull for Bergen and Stavanger; the *Orlando* or *Cameo*, from Grimsby for Gothenburg; the ——, from Southampton for Havre.

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The Prince of Wales will visit Great Yarmouth next week, and his Royal Highness is to stay at Shadingfield Lodge (the residence of Mr. Nightingale) from Wednesday evening, the 22nd, until Friday morning, the 24th. On Thursday the Prince will be present at the inspection of the Norfolk Artillery Militia, which regiment is now training at Yarmouth. The Prince will proceed on Friday morning, the 24th, to Norwich, where he is to unveil the Bishop Pelham memorial throne in the cathedral and lunch at the deanery, after which a special train will convey him to London by the Ely and Cambridge route.

The Duke and Duchess of York conclude their visit to Sheffield to-morrow, and return to York House. Their Royal Highnesses will be present on Wednesday at the fourth Drawing Room of the season, to be held by the Princess of Wales on behalf of the Queen. Her Majesty felt the heat of London very much last week, and drove out less than usual. It was, we understand, only at the last moment before returning to Windsor that she finally decided not to come to London this week.

The Duke and Duchess of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, will be present on Wednesday afternoon at the 241st celebration of the Sons of the Clergy Festival in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Lord Mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and several of the bishops will attend in state.

The Duc de Chartres returned to Paris on Saturday, after a journey to Vienna with the Orleanist princes, who are now being educated at the Military College of Neustadt. He was received by the Emperor during his brief stay.

The health of the Swedish Crown Princess has been much improved during her stay in Italy, and her Royal Highness will return to Stockholm in a few weeks.

The advice to Lord Rosebery to take a trip in the Channel was given by Sir William Broadbent, who had observed that his lordship's condition was not improving—neither getting worse nor better. He complains still of sleeplessness, yet he gets through an enormous amount of work.

Lord Kimberley is now receiving the Diplomatic Corps at the Foreign Office whenever necessary. His lordship has been able throughout the whole of the late Lady Kimberley's illness to carry on his duties as Foreign Secretary, and has never had need to call upon Lord Rosebery's services, although these would willingly have been given had it been necessary to ask the Premier's assistance.

The Duke of Atholl has let his Dalnaspidal shootings, in the east of Perthshire, to Mr. William Younger, Moray-place, Edinburgh.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland will leave town to-night for Glasgow, where the Duchess will to-morrow open the new wing of the Grove-street Institute. Their Graces will arrive at Dunrobin on Wednesday.

The Marchioness of Salisbury arrived back in Arlington-street from Beaulieu on Saturday. Lord and Lady Salisbury and family are now to stay the season in London, and there are to be two or three big dinner parties and receptions later on.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath and the Ladies Thynne have arrived at 48, Berkeley-square for the season from Longleat Hall, Wiltshire.

The Marquis of Anglesey has been adding to his landed estate. He has just acquired close on two hundred acres in North Wales for £8,500.

The Earl and Countess of Lindsey and the Ladies Bertie have arrived at 4, Beaufort-gardens, for the season from Uffington House, Lincolnshire.

Lord and Lady Mayo have been living for the last few weeks in a small hunting box outside of Palmerstown Park, Kildare, which has been shut up since Lord and Lady Connemara went to London.

Lady Mayo has been working hard on behalf of Irish industries and the School of Art Needlework in Dublin; but his lordship has been prostrated by illness, and has been forced to suspend his labours for the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, and will start for Carlsbad as soon as his doctors allow him.

Death has removed, at the age of eighty-seven, another link with the past in Lady Emily Hankey, the only surviving sister of the last Earl of Glengall. Lady Stanhope inherits her Tipperary estates.

It is stated that a Major O'Brien, who distinguished himself in the Civil War in America, but is now living in the United Kingdom, is about to try to revive the old Earldom of Clare, the late Lady Kimberley having represented a later creation.

The Speaker will spend the Whitsuntide recess in Cumberland. He has taken Woodside, near Carlisle, from Mr. Arlosh for a short term.

Colonel C. E. Howard-Vincent, M.P., and Mrs. Howard Vincent have left 1, Grosvenor-square for Shirecliffe Hall, Sheffield, where they are staying with Sir Henry Watson. They will take part in the functions connected with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Sheffield, returning to Grosvenor-square to-morrow.

Lord Dufferin, after a fortnight in London, returned to Paris on Saturday evening.

Sir Brandford Griffiths, the late Governor of the Gold Coast, who refused to give official sanction to the Ashantis to send a deputation to England, arrived last week in London, and has reported to the Colonial Office as to the actions of the present ruler of Kumasi.

M. and Mdme. de Falbe have arrived at their house in Grosvenor-square from Cannes, and will stay in town until Whitsuntide, when they are going to Luton Hoo Park, Bedfordshire.

Professor G. Mittag-Leffler, of Stockholm, has been elected an honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

Lord Wolseley, accompanied by Colonel Kelly and Captain Smithson, A.D.C., has been making tours of inspection in Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford, and will be busy in Cork during the present week.

Major Alexander Wilson, who has been appointed Commandant of the Colonial Forces of Western Australia, was born in 1858, and obtained his commission in 1879. He served in the Zulu campaign of 1879, and received the medal with clasp.

Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, the new Governor of Chelsea Hospital, does not enter into residence there until November, as certain alterations, especially with regard to the drainage, which have for some time been imperatively demanded are now being carried out.

Sir Cyril Clerke Graham, Bart., of Kirkstall, whose death took place at Cannes on the 9th instant, was the third son of the second baronet. He was born in 1834, and succeeded to the baronetcy (which was created in 1808, and now becomes extinct) in 1890, after it had been held successively by his two elder brothers. Sir Cyril held the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada from 1875 to 1877, and for his services was made a C.M.G.

Mr. Ernest J. Lennox Berkeley, British Consul at Zanzibar, has been appointed her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the Protectorate of Uganda and the adjoining territories. Mr. Berkeley was in the army for eighteen months prior to 1877, when he resigned. He entered the consular service in 1885, and has been at Zanzibar ever since. He took part in the punitive expedition against Witu, then held the temporary appointment of administrator of the British East Africa Company's territories in Africa for fourteen months, and was attached to the late Sir Gerald Portal's mission to Uganda.

The Rev. Robert Stuart de Courcy Laffan, headmaster of King Edward VI. School, Stratford-on-Avon, who has been appointed principal of Cheltenham College, is the eldest son of the late Major-General Sir Robert M. Laffan, Royal Engineers, and Governor of Bermuda, and was born in 1853. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Morton and Captain Holford, witnessed the performance of "John-a-Dreams" at the Haymarket Theatre on Saturday evening.

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SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

RACING AND CRICKET.

Jubilee day at Kempton on Saturday was almost too reminiscent of the event after which it is named. The crowd was enormous, and the press in Tattersall's, to say nothing of the less important rings, was something terrific. Added to this was a day of summer heat, glare, and sun, which had taken the bulk of the crowd unawares. Summer toilettes and garments were the exception and everywhere one saw enthusiastic or depressed spectators in an uncomfortably flustured condition of heat. It was by no means a jubilation day for backers, for not a single favourite won during the afternoon, though Collapse in the last race but one had a fair following. In the big event book form tumbled to pieces. To gauge Victor Wild's chance it was only necessary to remember last Ascot. Had he not there the greatest difficulty in beating Avington half a length at a difference in weights of 22 lb, whereas on the present occasion the difference was but 16 lb., and Avington was notoriously fond of the Jubilee course? The ring reflected this opinion. Avington, as we had anticipated, rapidly shortened in price till "eights" was difficult to find. Victor Wild, on the other hand, though the previous day there had been a slight rush upon him, could always be backed at 20 to 1. For money Grey Leg was the strongest favourite and several of the fielders closed their books about him some time before the start.

The race needs little comment. Victor Wild found his way in front soon after the start (in which, by the way, Avington was unfortunate), and as he came round the dreaded bend looked an odds-on chance. Those who hoped he might come back to his field hoped in vain, for Bradford rode him vigorously and maintained the lead, which was six lengths at the winning post. Several of the rest had made strenuous efforts to diminish the distance by which Victor Wild headed them, and had long given up the pursuit as hopeless. Grey Leg went on to the end and beat El Diablo by three lengths for third place. In the next event, a selling welter handicap, every one of the twenty-seven entrants went to the starting-post and remained there some three-quarters of an hour before Mr. Coventry could get them away on even terms. Portrush, despite a heavy burden, was made a hot favourite at 11 to 4, and Portrush finished eighth when at last the race was run.

At Newmarket this week especial interest will attach to the valuable Newmarket Stakes, not because of the size of the field, which can scarcely be in double figures, or because of the excellence of the entries, but simply because a certain amount of additional light will be thrown on the coming Derby. The conviction that this year's three-year-olds are below the average is likely to be confirmed. Nevertheless, we may expect to see Kirkconnel again opposed by both Raconteur and Sir Visto, and we shall not be at all surprised if the running in the Two Thousand is proved to be incorrect. Solaro has also to be considered, but of the four we own to a slight preference for Sir Visto.

If the first week of the cricket season "dawned misty and grey," the second has more than made amends for the unpropitious beginning. Secretaries are always, and naturally, shy of May fixtures, so that the amount of first-class cricket that is as yet an accomplished fact is very small—two county matches and two fixtures between the M.C.C. and first-class counties. To the former we naturally give precedence. Warwickshire at the end of two days' play looked like going down before Essex, a fairly easy prey. But it was not to be; the Midlanders, splendidly led by their captain with the third three-figure innings of the game, not only kept the enemy at bay, but would have left them with a very serious bit of business on hand had there been another day—or even two days—wherein to complete the match. As it was, Essex had some fine fielding practice as the reward of getting too many runs in their first innings: had the law allowed them to take their second innings in its proper turn, if they so desired—we would leave the matter optional to the leading side—they would have been able to close their innings at pleasure, instead of ascertaining, by practical personal experience, the length and breadth of the Birmingham ground. They had the honour, however, of providing the two first "centuries" of the first-class season, 118 from G. F. Higgins and 114 from Burns, as well as a fine piece of bowling, eight for 94, from the arm of C. J. Kortright. The Warwickshire performance was a very fine one, and Walter Quaife (91 and 82 not out) and Lilley (82 and 34) are to be congratulated on being in such fine form thus early in the season. H. W. Bainbridge's 111 is, we believe, his first three-figure innings for his county, and it was in every way worthy of his reputation as one of the best amateur batsmen of the day.

Leicestershire, after a defeat at Lord's, of which more anon, journeyed to the Oval to tackle last year's champion county, and they tackled them to such a tune that they carried back the laurels of a gallant victory to their homes; there was, indeed, a ring of evil omen in the words which fell from the Surrey captain's lips, or ever a ball was bowled in the match. "Leicestershire always beats us," and so Leicestershire did. Brockwell, fresh from the sea, was clearly short of practice, though he did some capital things in the field, and Richardson, after making a terrible exhibition of C. E. De Trafford's leg stump in his first over, only got four wickets in the match at an expense of 140 runs. Lockwood's place was given to Thompson, who had once before appeared in the first eleven, and who justified his position by getting a nice 44 not out, and showing some very fair bowling; but the best work in this department was done by Smith, and in the batting by Street—an excellent 86—and W. W. Read—32 and 40; the latter innings fully showing the value of an old hand and a long head when matters are critical. The veteran never played a more judicious innings or a more skilful, as Woodcock was bowling at a great pace, and kept a beautiful length that required a lot of watching. Pougher supported him well, and in F. W. Stocks Leicestershire has a medium-paced left-hand bowler who "mixes 'em" well, and ought to turn out most useful. Pougher, Woodcock, and Holland all did good service with the bat, but far above his peers stood Tomlin with a grand 106 not out, that fairly won the match for his side; nothing came amiss to him, fast, slow, or medium, and no higher compliment could be paid him than the cautious play of his comrades, who were content to keep up their wickets while he sent the ball flying to all parts of the Oval and secured for his side the first victory of 1895 in a championship game. The Midland county has long been a tough antagonist, and this primary success ought to be a great encouragement, not only to the team but to the executive.

The victors, however, had had to acknowledge the superior force of the M.C.C. during the first three days of the week, in a game that practically resulted in an innings defeat. The big club was certainly in strong force, especially in the bowling department; but it was left to G. F. Vernon, who has played little first-class cricket of late years, to show all his old powers of forcing the game in two excellent scores of 55 and 51. Flowers (35 and 27) well upheld his form of the previous week, and Chatterton got a rather tedious 50, so that aggregates did not rule large; but the bowling of J. T. Hearne and Martin on the one side, and of Stocks on the other, was not to be played with, and it was the two former that had, next to Vernon, the chief hand in the club's success. Woodcock, it may be observed, got the highest score on his side by very free hitting.

Charming weather attended the appearance of the Sussex eleven, and attracted a large audience, among whom were Messrs. Stoddart and Philipson, with the bronze of Australian suns still upon them. The M.C.C. was well represented in every way, and, with the ground in magnificent order, huge scoring was a certainty; indeed, on looking over the list of the county side, and finding that even Parris was unable to play, one's first question was, "How are they going to get them out?" They did get them out, but not till two big aggregates of 293 and 330 had been compiled. Storer was top with two excellent performances of 82 and 65. He promises to be a very dangerous man, if he can keep this fine form up, and his wicket-keeping was also of the finest. C. Heseltine hit about with grand indiscriminateness; but even if a few of his strokes recalled the village green, he certainly made some excellent hits, and by his wonderfully rapid scoring put some life into a game that was languishing sadly. W. G. looked as fit as ever, and, for his huge proportions, wonderfully fine-drawn. His batting was worthy of the early "seventies," and when Ranjitsinhji tossed him up one to hit, so that he might make his ninety-ninth—or is it his hundredth?—century, the kindly consideration almost seemed unnecessary, as the Doctor appeared perfectly capable of "helping himself." A word of praise is also due to C. W. Wright, who got 54 by what was sound, if unnecessarily cautious cricket, and was run out by a species of miracle, so brilliant was W. G. Heasman's performance. The Sussex bowling was not very deadly. A. Collins shows some promise, and is not afraid to pitch the ball up; but, good quality as this is, he is apt to carry it to an extreme. He also, in association with Butt (64 not out) made a fine stand for the last wicket, and put 47 runs to his credit, so that with more experience he is likely to be a useful "find" for the county; but we hear that his services will not be often available. The hero of the game, even before W.G., was Ranjitsinhji, who did wonderful service to his side throughout the game. He got 77 not out in the first innings, by brisk and attractive cricket, followed this up by securing six wickets for 109 runs, and capped all his performances by a grand 150, before being utterly baffled by a wily one from W. G., the end of all things being that in a match of 1,227 runs the deficit against Sussex was only 19. It may be remembered, to the credit of the county, that in Martin and Hearne (J. T.) they had to oppose two of the best bowlers on a good wicket that are at present before the public.

THIS DAY'S CRICKET.

M.C.C. v. YORKSHIRE.

The Yorkshire Eleven entered upon their opening match of the season at Lord's to-day, when they fulfilled the first of their annual fixtures with the Marylebone Club and Ground. The conditions could not have been more favourable for cricket, the weather being of the most delightful character, and the wicket appeared to be in first-class condition. In spite of the counter attraction at the Oval there was a capital company present. The home team put a very good eleven in the field, but Yorkshire were without Messrs. Jackson and Sellers, a trial being given to F. W. Milligan and Charlesworth. The club won the toss, and at five minutes past twelve Yorkshire entered the field. Brown and Peel, whose first appearance it was since their return from Australia, were very heartily cheered, the Driffield professional receiving a warm reception. Hornby and Grace started the batting, against the bowling of Peel (Nursery end) and Hirst.

M.C.C.—FIRST INNINGS.

Dr. W. G. Grace, c Hunter, b Peel	18	Mr. G. F. Vernon, not out	13
Mr. A. N. Hornby, c Wainwright, b Hirst	5	Extras	13
Mr. C. E. De Trafford, b Peel	6		
Bean, h w, b Peel	4	Total	59

M.C.C.—89 for 8 wickets.

Essex.—21 for 2 wickets.

SURREY v. ESSEX.

The first game between these counties was commenced at the Oval to-day, in magnificent weather. Essex won the toss and started the batting, but were unfortunate in losing their first wicket for three runs.

WARWICKSHIRE v. DERBYSHIRE.

The above teams met at Birmingham to-day. A telegram received at 12.46 states that Warwickshire had made 15 for one wicket.

ACCIDENT TO W. HEARNE.

Walter Hearne, the Kent cricketer, while playing in a St. Lawrence match at Canterbury on Saturday, overstepped and renewed the sprain of the ligaments of the back of the left knee which incapacitated him two years ago. To-day the knee is much inflamed, and the medical man in attendance states that he will be unfit for play for at least a month.

The scoring at the Universities in their own matches has been very heavy, and hundreds as plentiful as leaves in Vallombrosa, but no great bowling talent has been brought to light on these heart-breaking wickets. At Cambridge Gray seems to be in good form, and Candler and Burrough fairly successful. The two former, with Lowe, will be the main attacking force in the match *v.* Somerset to-day, so that a better line to their true form will be obtainable; but if the weather holds, scoring will probably rule very large. We notice that, in a college match, a Freshman, A. G. Richardson, of Canterbury and Corpus, scored 135 and 137 not out, in a match, a performance of sufficient rarity to deserve special record. The Seniors' match at Oxford produced four centuries, an exciting finish, and no bowling performance of much note. The Freshmen's match indicates a lot of batting, but the bowling seems to have been weak indeed, so that any true criticism as to the real form of "the last-joined" is impossible.

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Scott's Emulsion
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Eugene Wolf, Esq., Antananarivo, Madagascar, writes: "I contracted severe rheumatism in both legs; H.B.M. Vice-Consul made me a present of a bottle of your embrocation, which has cured me within a week."—July 31, 1894
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Italian, Persian, Faënza, Venetian glass-ware; Limoges enamel, art bronzes, statuettes, cutlery, keys, weapons, ironwork, jewels, gold and silversmiths works valuable stones, textures, carpets, tapestry:
THIRD SALE
at the Hôtel Drouot, Room No. 6, on Wednesday, 5th, Thursday, 6th, and Friday, 7th June, at 2 P.M.
On view Tuesday, 4th June, 1895, from 1.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.—Me. P. CHEVALLIER, Auctioneer, 10, Rue Grange Batelière; M. CH. MANNHEIM, Expert, 7, Rue St. Georges, Paris.

BORD'S PIANOS
25 per cent. discount for cash, or 16*s.* per month (Second-hand 10*s.* 6*d.* per month), on the three years hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

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A STAMP that COST £250 is now on view at the Metropolitan Stamp Exchange, 104, Shaftesbury-avenue. Stamps bought, sold, or exchanged. Collections of stamps wanted.

MASSAGE.—MRS. GORDON and Qualified Assistant receive and visit patients daily.—13, Oxford Mansions, Oxford-circus, W.

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£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—See Illd. Guide (259 pgs.). 3*d.*, "How to Open a Cigar Store." £20 to £1,000.—Tobacconists Outfitting Co., 186, Euston-road, London. Mgr., H. MYERS. Est. 1866. N.B.—Shopfitters and show-case makers for all trades. Estimates free.

FESTIVAL of the SONS of the CLERGY. Instituted A.D. 1655.

The 241st FESTIVAL will be celebrated with a full choral service in St. Paul's Cathedral on WEDNESDAY, 15th May, commencing at half-past 3. The choir of 300 voices will be accompanied by the organ and a full orchestra.

The service will commence with Sir Arthur Sullivan's overture "In Memoriam." The Anthem will be Dr. George J. Bennett's "Mane primâ Sabbati" (Christ Triumphant), composed for the occasion. The Old Hundredth Psalm will be sung before the Sermon, which will be preached by the Rev. Canon Ainger, Master of the Temple; and the Service will conclude with Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Archbishops and Bishops, Stewards, &c., will attend the Service, at which T.R.H. the DUKE and DUCHESS of YORK and the DUKE and DUCHESS of TECK propose to be present.

The ANNUAL DINNER (invitations for which are issued by the Registrar at the office) will take place on the same day, at 6 o'clock for 6.30 precisely, in Merchant Taylors' Hall, the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR presiding, supported by the Sheriffs, Archbishops, Bishops, Stewards, &c.

The Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy distributed in 1894—

1. In Grants to Clergymen (including Clergy Distress Fund)	£8,050 10 0
2. In Pensions and Grants to their Widows and Aged Single Daughters	15,201 0 0
3. In Grants towards Education, Outfits, and Apprentice Fees, for Clergy Children	5,033 15 0
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The number of persons assisted in 1894 was 1,944—a larger number than in any previous year.

The Governors desire to have a larger body of annual subscribers and more liberal contributions, both from individuals and from Church collections, in order that they may deal effectually with the increasing claims upon their funds.

Tickets are issued to all Governors and to all who subscribe to the funds of the Charity. New subscribers may have them on payment of their subscription.

Bankers—Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street, E.C.
SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bt., Registrar.
Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, W.C.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.
Patron—The QUEEN.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of London, at the MANSION HOUSE, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), May 14th, 1895, at 3 P.M.

The Speakers will be—
Marquis of Tweeddale.
Earl of Iddesleigh.
Earl of Ranfurly.
Countess of Ancaster.
Right Hon. Herbert Gladstone, M.P.
Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P.
H. Rider Haggard, Esq.

The door will open at 2.30. Tickets are not required.

BENJAMIN WAUGH, Director and Secretary.
7, Harpur-street, London, W.C.

MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN.

The ANNUAL MEETINGS of this Society will be held in EXETER HALL TO-MORROW (Tuesday), May 14, at 3 and 7 P.M.

Chairman—Sir Joseph Savory, Bart., M.P.

Speakers:—The Lord Bishop of Liverpool, Archdeacon Sinclair, Prebendary Webb-Peploe, and S. D. Waddy, Esq., Q.C.

One hundred North Sea fishermen, including the crew of the *Wildflower*, the rescuers of the survivors of the ill-fated *Elbe*, will be present.

DESPAIRING and DESTITUTE.—Hundreds of thoroughly reclaimable young men and women are now being turned away from the numerous Labour Homes of the Church Army for want of funds and space. Nearly one million meals served yearly, irrespective of creed, with labour test, and Christian sympathy. Donors of 5s. and upwards supplied free with tickets for giving to beggars. £4,000 pressingly required for food, clothing, blankets, and maintenance. Remit Rev. W. Carlile, Hon. Chief Secretary, Headquarters, 130, Edgware-road, London, W.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE RETURN OF JABEZ BALFOUR.—"Liberator" Victims a First Charge on Christian Charity. A Personal Appeal to Christians of all Denominations. By the Rev. J. STOCKWELL WATTS. Syllabus: A National Calamity of the Worst Type. The Special Claim of the Victims. A Great Opportunity. What has been Done. What Remains to be Done. A Call to Complete the Good Work. A Serious Challenge. The Way to Meet It. Church and Chapel Collections. Individual Effort. Widespread Sympathy Wanted. Poor Salvage Prospects. Legalised Bleeding of Victims. The Motive Power. A Terribly Afflicted Servant. A Catholic Cripple. Driven Crazy. A Christian Dressmaker. An Irish Clergyman's Widow. A Struggle to keep from the Workhouse. A Vicar's Sad Story. A Wesleyan Lady. A Soldier's Widow. Charity Begins at Home. A Chance for a Millionaire. What some of the Victims Said. The Verdict.—Price 1*d.* Of all booksellers and newsagents; or at the offices of the Liberator Relief, 16, Farringdon-street, E.C.

GROWING CHILDREN and AWKWARD WALKING, by T. W. NUNN, F.R.C.S. Price 2*s.*—KEGAN PAUL and Co., Charing Cross-road, W.C.

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The LIST of APPLICATIONS will OPEN on MONDAY, May 13, and CLOSE on or before Four o'clock on TUESDAY, May 14, for London, and Noon, WEDNESDAY, May 15, for the Country.

PEEK BROS. AND WINCH (Limited).—Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890.—Capital £600,000, divided into 60,000 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and 60,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each. The Preference Shares rank in priority to the Ordinary Shares as to both capital and dividend. The whole £300,000 of Ordinary Shares will be taken by the Vendor as fully paid up.

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DIRECTORS.

Francis Peek, Chairman,
Henry R. Ray,
F. Saxham E. Drury,
Rowland Alston,
} Late partners in the Firm of Francis Peek, Winch, and Co.
*Randall H. Pye.
*Will join the Board after allotment.

BANKERS.—Parr's Banking Company and the Alliance Bank (Limited), Bartholomew-lane, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.

BROKERS.—Pim, Vaughan, and Co., 1, Drapers'-gardens, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Turquand, Youngs, and Co., 41, Coleman-street, E.C.

SECRETARY.—John Harrison.

OFFICES (until the alterations at 20, Eastcheap, E.C., are completed).—4, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, consolidating, and carrying on the long-established and well-known businesses of

Messrs. Peek Bros. and Co., and
Messrs. Francis Peek, Winch, and Co., } of London, and
Messrs. Peek Bros. and Winch, of Liverpool.

The businesses thus to be united were founded as far back as 1810.

Messrs. Peek Bros. and Co. are wholesale dealers in tea, coffee, cocoa, and spice, and Messrs. Francis Peek, Winch, and Co., both in London and Liverpool, are importers and dealers in tea exclusively.

The business of Peek Bros. and Co. has long been carried on in the spacious premises, No. 20, Eastcheap (which, with the exception of a small portion, are freehold), and at Glasshouse-street, E.C.

These premises, which (together with Oliver's Wharf) are valued by Messrs. Edwin Fox and Bousfield at the sum of £139,011, exclusive of plant, will be acquired by the company (subject to a 4 per cent. mortgage of £150,000), and the entire London business of the two firms will be conducted at the premises in Eastcheap which, situated in the business centre for colonial produce and other trades, are in every way admirably suited for the purposes and requirements of the business of the company, while the Glasshouse-street premises will, as previously, be used as a warehouse.

The opportunity of consolidating the businesses has occurred solely owing to the desire of Sir Henry Peek, at his advanced age, to retire from active work; while the fact of the management of the company's business being undertaken by the experienced partners of the firm of Francis Peek, Winch, and Co., affords the best possible security for the prudent and successful conduct of the business in the future.

The magnitude of the combined businesses may best be understood when it is stated that their turnover for the three years 1892-1894 considerably exceeded £4,000,000, and the company will without doubt be the largest wholesale dealers in tea and coffee in the world.

The company assumes no liabilities of and takes over no debts due to either of the businesses purchased. These debts will be collected by the company, but at the risk of the respective firms.

The properties to be acquired by the company are:—

(*a*) The freehold and leasehold premises, Eastcheap, London; the freehold premises, Glasshouse-street; the freehold and leasehold premises, Oliver's Wharf (of which the major portion is freehold and the remainder held for an unexpired term of 73 years at the ground rent of £120 per annum), the whole of Oliver's Wharf being let to Messrs. Buchanan at £2,000 a year.

(*b*) A tea warehouse in Dock-street, held for an unexpired term of 12 years, at a rent of £300 per annum.

(*c*) The goodwill of the businesses; the agencies in China, Europe, the United States, and Canada; and the plant, fixtures, and other assets at Eastcheap and Glasshouse-street.

(*d*) The stock of both firms will, on the transfer of the business, be taken at a valuation to be made by arbitrators appointed by both parties, and in case of difference by an umpire.

Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co. report as follows:—

To the Directors of Peek Brothers and Winch (Limited).
London, 1st May, 1895.

Gentlemen,—In pursuance of our instructions to examine and report upon the statements submitted to us in reference to the profit arising from the business carried on by (*a*) Messrs. Francis Peek, Winch, and Co., in London and Liverpool during the three years ended 20th December, 1894; and (*b*) by Messrs. Peek Brothers and Co., in London, during the three years ended the 31st December, 1894, we have now to report as follows:—

(*a*) As regards the business of Messrs. F. Peek, Winch, and Co., from the comparison we have made of the statements submitted to us with the trading books and accounts of the firm, we have to state that the profit included in the sums named below as representing the profit of both firms is arrived at before deducting interest on partners' capital and trust funds.

(*b*) As regards the business of Messrs. Peek Bros. and Co., from the comparison we have made of the statements submitted to us with the books and accounts kept by the firm, we are of opinion that, after making certain amendments which appeared to be necessary, the profit included in the amount named below as representing the combined profit of the two firms is substantially correct, and in this case such profit is ascertained before deducting interest on partners' capital and loans or rent in respect of the freehold properties used for the purposes of the business, but after taking credit for a net sum of £1,880 per annum received in respect of the Oliver's Wharf's premises, both of which properties, we understand, are to be taken over by your company.

We are therefore of opinion that on this basis the combined profits of the two firms may be regarded as amounting for the year ended

December, 1892, to ...... £55,879 19s. 7d.
December, 1893, to ...... £32,342 10s. 6d.
December, 1894, to ...... £43,859 2s. 10d.

being equal to an average of £44,027 4s. 4d. per annum. This is irrespective of any allowance to partners for management.

Your obedient servants
TURQUAND, YOUNGS, AND CO.

After payment of the interest on the mortgage only £16,500 per annum is required to provide the full 5½ per cent. dividend on the preference shares now issued, and in the figures given by Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co. no account is taken of any economies that may accrue from the consolidation of the businesses or from the increased revenues which may be fairly anticipated from the letting off of a large part of the Eastcheap premises which is not required by the company.

In addition to the general powers of creating a reserve fund, it is provided in the articles of association that before any dividend is paid upon the ordinary shares a sum equal to at least 10 per cent. of the net profits of each year available for dividend shall be carried to reserve, and, unless applied to the redemption of the mortgage will be invested in securities apart from the business.

The holders of preference shares will only be entitled to attend and vote at extraordinary general meetings of the company in case their dividend shall not have been paid, and in respect of any matter directly affecting their interest as against any other class of shares, or in respect of any proposed debenture issue; but it is provided by the articles of association that no debentures can be created to rank in front of this issue without the consent of three-fourths of the preference shareholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting of preference shareholders specially convened for the purpose.

It is intended to make a fair and judicious allotment of the company's share capital to the customers, the trade, the heads of departments, and other employees in the businesses.

The price to be paid by the company for the purchase of the businesses and premises (other than the stock-in-trade), and subject to the above-mentioned mortgage, has been fixed by the vendor, Mr. R. H. Pye, at the sum of £405,000, payable as to £105,000 in cash and £300,000 in fully-paid ordinary shares, Mr. Pye undertaking all expenses of the formation of the company, and the issue of its capital up to allotment, his profit consisting exclusively of ordinary shares.

The terms of sale are embodied in four contracts—viz. (1) and (2) dated April 10 and May 10, 1895, both made between Sir Henry William Peek, Bart., and Mr. Randall Howell Pye; (3) dated May 1, 1895, and made between Mr. Francis Peek, on behalf of the firm of Francis Peek, Winch, and Co., and Mr. R. H. Pye; and (4) dated May 10, 1895, and made between Mr. R. H. Pye and the company. By the second agreement it is provided that the whole consideration payable to Messrs. Francis Peek, Winch, and Co., for the sale of their business, other than stock-in-trade, shall be accepted in fully-paid ordinary shares of the company, evidencing their faith in the future of the enterprise.

The present issue of the company's capital will provide the sum of £300,000 cash, which, after meeting the above-mentioned £106,000, will leave the company with the sum of £194,000 of working capital to carry on the business.

Mr. Francis Peek has agreed to be the chairman of the company, and to undertake the management of the entire business up to the 1st July, 1900, and the company will as far as necessary retain the heads of departments and managers so as to secure continuity of management.

The memorandum and articles of the company, the above-mentioned contracts, the reports of Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co., and Messrs. Edwin Fox and Bousfield, can be seen by intending applicants for shares at the offices of the solicitors for the company.

There are other contracts relating to the businesses, and also to the subscription of the capital of the company, and intending applicants for shares shall be deemed to have had notice of these agreements, and to have waived the specification of names of the parties to and the dates and other particulars of these contracts, whether under the provisions of section 38 of the Companies Acts, 1867, or otherwise.

It is intended to make prompt application to the Stock Exchange for a quotation of the company's share capital.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and accompanied by the required deposit, and if no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. Failure to pay any instalment on its due date will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained at the company's offices, and of the bankers, brokers, and solicitors.

London, 10th May, 1895.

THE CAPITOL FREEHOLD LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Debenture Interest Coupons, due the 15th inst., will be paid, on and after that date, at the National Provincial Bank of England, Bishop-gate-street, London, E.C.

HERBERT MOIR, Secretary.
139, Cannon-street, London, E.C., May 9, 1895.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.

HOLDERS of BONDS and LONDON COMMITTEE'S CERTIFICATES of DEPOSITS with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., and SHAREHOLDERS, are reminded that they must DEPOSIT their SECURITIES with BARING BROTHERS and Co. (Limited) on or before 10th JUNE, 1895, in accordance with the terms of the plan of reorganization, dated 14th March, 1895.

8, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.

£50 to £20,000. — Distance no object.

Mr. J. SAYERS (actual lender),
15, Cockspur-street, S.W.

ADVANCES to ladies or gentlemen upon note of hand, reversions, life interests, deeds, shares, &c., without preliminary charges, in strict confidence,
At a few hours' notice.
No genuine application refused.
Established 50 years. Correspondence invited.

TOWN HOUSE (12 rooms) to be LET Unfurnished, on 7 years' lease or 3 years' agreement, in the centre of the club district, close to Pall-mall, Piccadilly, and the Parks, and within a shilling cab fare of the Houses of Parliament, the Law Courts, and most of the principal railway stations and theatres.—Apply to Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, SON, and OAKLEY, Land Agents and Surveyors, 10, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1710.

HEAD OFFICE:
63 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Branch Offices in London:
60, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
332, OXFORD-STREET, W.
40, CHANCERY-LANE (Law Courts Branch) W.C.

SUM INSURED IN 1893, £395,854,440.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of highest quality, and having greatest durability are therefore cheapest.

SULPHOLINE LOTION

Spotless Complexion.
SHILLING Bottles.

Sulpholine makes the SKIN Clear, Smooth, Healthy.

"The '**Pall Mall Magazine**' for May contains an etching by Talberg. We believe that this is the first time an etching has been printed in a monthly Magazine with a large circulation. Of course, etchings have been published for years in the 'Magazine of Art' and the 'Art Journal,' while the 'Portfolio' was started solely for the purpose of issuing them. But it is pretty generally supposed that the '**Pall Mall's**' circulation is equal to that of all three of the other publications combined. If this really is so, it is a feat on the part of the printers of the '**Pall Mall**' which is truly remarkable. The obstacles have been numerous. To begin with, there is the expense of purchasing the etching plate and also the expense of and time necessary for printing it; this, to be sure, is only a commercial, though a very important, matter. But from the artistic side the hindrances are very much greater. First, it has been until lately extremely difficult to get really good electrotypes from an etching. We believe now that an electro shell is grown directly on the surface of the plate, which will produce a better result than any plaster cast. And a second difficulty is that of printing, even if the electrotypes are good; for etchings must be printed by hand; at least, we do not imagine that this plate, with its tint, was printed on any of the improved copper-plate presses, which so far are only an experiment. As there is no evidence that the plate has been printed out of England, we can only congratulate the proprietor and editors of the '**Pall Mall Magazine**' upon accomplishing a piece of work which is more brilliant than they probably realize. In this May number, comparing it with the other magazines, they have given the public a good deal more than its money's worth."—DAILY CHRONICLE.

Begins a New Volume.

An Original Etching, "The Connoisseur," by A. TALBERG, forms the Frontispiece of the May Number.

THE MAY NUMBER
OF THE
PALL MALL MAGAZINE
EDITED BY
LORD FREDERIC HAMILTON, M.P., and SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT,
Is NOW READY.

196 PAGES PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

With an Etching and a Coloured Plate.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Every Article is Profusely Illustrated by the Leading Artists.

PUBLISHING AND EDITORIAL OFFICES:
18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

THE GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 103, Cannon-street, London, E.C.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the General Life Assurance Company is CONVENED for WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May instant, to assemble at ten minutes before One o'clock precisely at the chief office of the company, No. 103, Cannon-street, London, to consider the propriety of confirming, and, if so resolved, to confirm the following resolutions which were passed at the Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Company, held at the chief office, on Wednesday, the 8th day of May instant:—

(a) That the 34th, 142nd, and 152nd clauses of the deed of settlement be respectively amended by repealing the word "twelve" in the several places in which such word occurs in such clauses, and in lieu of the word so repealed, the word "nine."

(b) That the 37th and 38th clauses of the deed of settlement be respectively amended by repealing the word "five" in the several places in which such word occurs in such clauses, and by substituting in each of such places, and in lieu of the word so repealed, the word "four."

At such meeting the following resolution will be proposed:—

"That the resolutions passed at the special general meeting of the proprietors, held at the chief office on Wednesday, the 8th day of May instant, be and are hereby confirmed."

Every proprietor is entitled to be present and vote at the meeting, either in person or by proxy, who shall be a holder in his own right of not less than ten shares, and who (except proprietors who have or shall become such by marriage, or as the executors, administrators, legatees, or next-of-kin of deceased proprietors), shall have been proprietors for the six calendar months next preceding the day of the meeting.—By Order,

JOHN ROBERT FREEMAN,
May 13, 1895. Secretary.

THE GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1837. Empowered by special Acts of Parliament. 103, Cannon-street, London. Capital £1,000,000.—The Directors Hereby Give Notice:

1. That the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1895, at 103, Cannon-street, in the City of London.

2. That every proprietor is entitled to be present and vote at the meeting, either in person or by proxy, who shall be a holder in his own right of not less than ten shares, and who (except proprietors who have or shall become such by marriage, or as the executors, administrators, legatees, or next-of-kin of deceased proprietors) shall have been proprietors for the six calendar months next preceding the day of the meeting.

3. That according to the deed of settlement three directors and one auditor have to retire by rotation from office. Those who retire on this occasion are Lord Gilbert Kennedy, Lieut.-Colonel F. D. Grey, and James Smith Mack, J.P. and D.L., directors; and Henry Gunn, auditor, who being respectively eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

4. That it will be proposed, in the event of the resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of the proprietors, held on the 8th day of May, 1895, being confirmed at the Special General Meeting of the proprietors to be held immediately before the meeting convened by this notice, that the vacancies at the Board created by the deaths, since the last Annual General Meeting, of Joseph Bolton Doe, Esq., J.P., and D.L., and George Pitt, Esq., be not filled up; and that on the first casual vacancy occurring the number of the directors be reduced to nine, and the remuneration of the Board be thereupon reduced by five hundred pounds per annum, and in the meantime proportionately.

5. That any proprietors, duly qualified, who shall be desirous of becoming candidates for any of these offices must give written notice of their intention at the office of the company to the secretary at least ten days previously to the time of such meeting.

By order,
JOHN ROBERT FREEMAN, Secretary.
13th May, 1895.

THE CHARING CROSS BANK, EST. 1870. No. 28, BEDFORD-STREET Charing Cross, London, W.C. CAPITAL, £300,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

Advances of £30 to £3,000 made at a few hours' notice in town or country, male or female, on their own security. Distance no object.

Any one requiring money will do well before applying elsewhere or paying fees to think of this: "Surely I can do better with a bank having large capital at command and devoting themselves to this class of business than I can with so-called private money-lenders or agents with small means." Reasonable terms.

Current accounts opened. Interest allowed on balances.

Deposits of £10 and upwards received as under: Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal, £5 per cent.; subject to six months' notice of withdrawal, £6 per cent.; subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal, £7 per cent. Special terms for large amounts. Interest paid quarterly, free of income-tax.

Write or call for prospectus.

A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

TO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN.—Sale of corner Residence with vacant possession, 56, Bow-road, facing Bow station.

MESSRS. MARK LIELL AND SON will include in their property SALE at the MART, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Two o'clock precisely, the above commanding RESIDENCE, with excellent coach-house; stabling at rear. The town residence of Morris Abrahams, Esq. Detailed particulars posted from Auctioneers' offices, 94, Bow-road.

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THE WILSON LINE of First-class Splendidly-fitted Passenger Steamers, with Saloons and Sleeping Accommodation amidships.

HULL to BERGEN and STAVANGER, 15th May, 22nd May, 28th May, and every TUESDAY.
" CHRISTIANIA and CHRISTIANSAND, every FRIDAY.
" DRONTHEIM, 15th May, 22nd May, 30th May, and every THURSDAY.
" GOTHENBURG, every SATURDAY.
GRIMSBY to GOTHENBURG, every TUESDAY.
LONDON to CHRISTIANIA and CHRISTIANSAND every FRIDAY morning, also Special Inclusive Tours, 8, 10, 13, and 17 guineas, according to route.
HULL to ST. PETERSBURG, every SATURDAY.
" COPENHAGEN, every FRIDAY.
GRIMSBY to MALMO, every WEDNESDAY.

THOS. WILSON, SONS, and CO. (Ltd.), Hull; Gellatly and Co., 51, Pall-mall; Thos. Cook and Son, Ludgate-circus; H. Gaze and Sons (Ltd.), 142, Strand; Sewell and Crowther, 18, Cockspur-street; or W. E. Bott and Co., 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

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The following steamships leave London as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE and SYDNEY, with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA.

	Tons	H.P.	
OPHIR	6,910	10,000	May 17.
LUSITANIA	3,877	4,000	May 31.
ORIZABA	6,077	7,000	June 14.
ORIENT	5,365	6,000	June 28.

Passengers leaving London seven days later than above and travelling overland can overtake the steamer at Naples.

Loading Berth Tilbury Docks.

First and Second Saloon Fares £35 to £70. Cheap Return Tickets and for Tours Round the World.

Managers, F. GREEN and Co. and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co.; Head Offices, Fenchurch-avenue, London.

For passage apply to the latter firm, at 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.; or to the Branch Office, 16, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, S.W.

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FAST MAIL STEAMERS will sail regularly from Southampton as under.

NEW YORK.—DIRECT on WEDNESDAYS. Average passage 7½ days. Special train from Waterloo Station on sailing day. Reduced rates of passage through from London. Liberal accommodation and high-class cuisine.

CHINA and JAPAN.—By new FAST MAIL STEAMERS, with all modern Improvements, leaving every 28 days, taking passengers for Genoa, Naples, Egypt, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Japan ports.

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RIVER PLATE DIRECT (Monte Video and Buenos Ayres), not calling at any Brazilian ports; avoiding quarantine. New steamers of good power and exceptional first-class accommodation. Low fares through from London.

Apply to KELLER, WALLIS, and CO., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, 65, 66, 67, Gracechurch-street, City, and at Manchester and Southampton; or to PHILLIPPS and GRAVES, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C.; or Kane and Co., 19 Rue Scribe, Paris.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE of WINES and SPIRITS, on THURSDAY, 16th May, chiefly without reserve.

MESSRS. W. and T. RESTELL, Sworn Brokers, of 29, Mark-lane, E.C., will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, MINCING-LANE, on THURSDAY, 16th May, commencing at ONE o'clock precisely, the following WINES and SPIRITS, chiefly without reserve:—

IN BOND.

SHERRY.—240 hhds. and 227 qr.-casks, consigned to the Brokers by an Almacenista.
SHERRY.—24 butts, 14 hhds., 31 qr.-casks, including the brands of Cosens and C. S. C. Campbell.
PORT.—22 pipes, 14 hhds., 60 qr.-casks. Shipped by Martinez, Smith Woodhouse, Feuerheerd, Kingston, and others.
AUSTRALIAN WINE and SPANISH RED.—92 pipes, 27 hhds.
CLARET.—88 hhds., 200 cases. Cotes Fronsac, St. Loube, St. Emilion, Canon Fronsac 1884, and Beychevelle St. Julien 1884.
BRANDY.—172 hds., 48 qr.-casks, 18 cases, including Hennessy's, Martell's, Denis Mounie's, Planat's, Dugard's, Chateau de la Baune, &c.
WHISKY.—47 hhds., 3 qr.-casks, embracing John Jameson's, &c.
SCOTCH WHISKY.—4 butts, 15 hhds., 2 qr.-casks Campbell, M'Kay, Glendale, &c.
JAMAICA RUM.—24 puns.
CHAMPAGNE.—80 cases R. de Jeanson's Vintage, 1884.

DUTY PAID.

PORT.—1,387 dozens Martinez 1865, Offley's 1868, Taylor's 1868, Cockburn's 1870 and 1873, Silva and Cosens' 1873, T. G. Sandeman's 1887, Offley's, Cockburn's, Warre's, Martinez', Gould Campbell's, &c.
CLARET.—1,536 dozens Chateau Margaux 1876, Chateau Leoville 1874, Chateau Margaux 1888, Chateau Leoville Lascases 1883, Chateau Lagrange 1883, Chateau Lamothe 1883, Chateau Lannessan 1881, Chateau Meyney 1884, Chateau Carbonnieux 1888, Chateau Citran Margaux 1889, Chateau Brane Cantenac 1889, Chateau Beausite 1890, Chateau Mouton Darmailhacq 1891, St. Viven 1889, St. Christoly 1889, Pauillac 1889, &c.
BURGUNDY.—207 dozens Savigny 1881; Volnay, Macon, Pommard, Beaune, Montrachet, 1870 and 1883.
CHAMPAGNE.—372 dozens Moet's 1884 and 1889, Pommery's 1884, Perrier Jouet's 1884, Louis Roederer's 1884, Perinet's 1884, Deutz and Gelderman's 1884 and 1889, Ayala's 1887, Freminet's 1884 and 1884-1887, and Jacquesson's 1884.
SHERRY and BRANDY.—41 dozens.

Catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers and Valuers, 29, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

FLATS (self-contained), quite new, three, four, five, and eight, rooms and bath room (hot and cold). Sanitation excellent. Overlooking central garden (two acres) for tenants. Tennis courts. West district. £30 to £100 per annum inclusive.—W. H. GIBBS and Co., 5, West Kensington-terrace (nearly opposite West Kensington Station), W.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Extension of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, St. Leonard's, St. John's-road, Penge, S.E.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, BASINGHALL-STREET, E.C.—FOUR LECTURES upon "Knocks in their Relation to Astronomy" will be delivered at 6 P.M. on May 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th by the Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S. Admission Free.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 18, Charing Cross-road, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—MONDAY, May 13, 1895.